

Fahd decorates mediators

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd Monday awarded decorations to two Saudi Arabian peace envoys who helped to arrange the Lebanon ceasefire. Prince Bandar bin Sultan, a nephew of the king and Saudi Arabia's ambassador-designate to Washington, received the Sash of King Abdulaziz Second Class, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Lebanese-born businessman Rafiq Hariri received a high-level. Hariri, whose wife is a sister of King Fahd's wife and who holds a Saudi passport, acted as a coordinator in the tortuous negotiations that led up to the ceasefire announced Sunday night.



An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Turkey bars Israeli doctors

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Israeli doctors have been denied visas by Turkey to attend an International Medical Conference, one said Monday. Dr. Marcel Elyakim of Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital said the conference would discuss familial Mediterranean fever, a genetic disease causing painful inflammation of the joints and severe stomach pains. It mainly affects Jews of oriental origin. Turks, Arabs and other peoples living in the Mediterranean basin. The Israeli specialists had been invited to address the meeting. Israel and Turkey maintain diplomatic relations, but ties have often been strained over Israel's Middle East policies. The Turkish embassy Monday confirmed the visas had not been granted but would not comment.

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PLO seeks better treatment of PoWs

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has urged treatment on equal footing for Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails after Israeli PLO prisoners have been granted the right to visits by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The Qatari News Agency quoted a PLO official in Damascus as saying that negotiations for war prisoners' exchange has been conducted under ICRC auspices, and that considerable steps have been achieved by ICRC for release of Palestinian prisoners. Any delay in such a release is a result of Israel's procrastination, and its persistent attempts at denying the presence of some Palestinian prisoners in its jail, the official said.

Israel bans Nablus residents to cross to East Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have prohibited the Arab citizens of the occupied city of Nablus from departing to the East Bank as of Monday Sept. 26 until further notice. Radio Israel reported Monday. The radio said the curfew which was imposed on Balat Camp in Jenin near Nablus two months ago has been lifted while ban on travel for youths below 40 years of age is still effective. The new measure is one in a series of Israeli repressive measures against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

French contingent gets new general

PARIS (R) — A new general took command of France's 2,000-strong contingent in the Multinational Force in Lebanon Monday, the Defence Ministry said. The new commander, General Francois Cann, was one of the first French officers sent to head a United Nations Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon in 1978. He replaces General Jean-Claude Colomb. Gen. Colomb, who went to Beirut on June 1, will return to his command in the foreign legion.

Assad pledges support to Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday pledged that Syria would continue efforts to consolidate national unity in Lebanon. Syrian television reported that Mr. Assad's pledge was made in a telephone conversation with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. official called Mr. Assad to congratulate him on the success of Syrian and Saudi Arabian efforts to call a ceasefire in Lebanon, according to the TV report.

Kaddoumi meets Marchais

PARIS (R) — The chief foreign affairs spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Farouk Kaddoumi, held talks with French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais Monday during a brief stopover in Paris on his way to the United Nations General Assembly. A PLO spokesman in Paris was unable to disclose what the two men talked about but said there were no plans for Mr. Kaddoumi to meet French government officials.

All quiet on Lebanese front

BEIRUT (R) — A ceasefire billed as the first step towards reconciling Lebanon's warring factions took hold virtually everywhere in the battle areas Monday after weeks of strife during which hundreds of people died and tens of thousands were driven from their homes.

Hours after the truce came into effect at six a.m. (0400 GMT), Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan offered his resignation to President Amin Gemayel to pave the way for a government of national unity.

But Mr. Gemayel asked Mr. Wazzan and his cabinet of technocrats to stay on with full powers "until our new course becomes clear."

On Monday night state-run Beirut Radio reported some incidents, including the killing of a Lebanese army soldier by a sniper in the Kaifoun area, close to the strategic hilltop town of Souk Al Gharb.

Army positions also came under rifle and rocket-propelled grenade fire at Qabr Shmoun, about seven kilometres along the ridge from Souk Al Gharb, the radio said. The army did not return the fire, it added.

The ceasefire agreement, announced Sunday night in Beirut and Damascus, called for the arrangements to be monitored by neutral observers.

Lebanese Presidential Palace sources said Monday night the

observers would probably be from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which has been based along the Israeli border since 1978.

As a first step towards preparing for a national reconciliation conference, a security committee, including Lebanese army officers and representatives of Lebanese militias involved in the recent fighting, would meet for the first time Tuesday, the sources said.

A senior U.S. official said in Beirut Monday that U.S. Marines may eventually establish a presence in areas beyond Beirut, including the Shouf mountains. The official said it was possible the Marines would broaden their presence as the Lebanese army moved from the Beirut area to the mountains and districts south of the capital.

Mr. Wazzan, who has been sharply criticised both by Syria and at home for failing to push for Muslim rights, announced his offer to quit after a cabinet session at the Presidential Palace.

Political observers said Mr. Gemayel might be delaying a decision on accepting the resignation while he looked into the possibility of forming a government of national unity.

By late afternoon, the ceasefire appeared to be holding on all of Lebanon's battle fronts, and the Lebanese army reported only isolated incidents of sniper fire and attempts by gunmen to infiltrate towards its lines.

Some 900 people are estimated to have died in the fighting, which security forces and the warring factions said was marked by sectarian killings and furious artillery barrages on civilian areas.

No confirmed total is available due to the collapse of central authority in Lebanon and the difficulty of reaching the rugged Lebanese mountains where most of the fighting took place.

Relief agencies say 150,000 people fled their homes from the fighting, many of them to the relative safety of Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

The main focus of the fighting was in the outskirts of Beirut where the Lebanese army battled against repeated assaults from Syrian-backed, mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias.

News of the impending ceasefire Sunday night sparked a fire-fuelled round of rocket and artillery exchanges which tailed off just before dawn. Only occasional shells were reported falling for a few minutes after the six a.m. deadline.

(Continued on page 3)

Junblatt calls for cancellation of covenant

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt called in an interview published here Monday for the cancellation of the 1943 National Convention defining Lebanon's government structure.

He told the Arabic-language newspaper Al Rai Al Am a new formula should be drawn up giving no privileges to any community at the expense of another.

The covenant was an understanding between Lebanese leaders giving the presidency and army command to Maronite Christians, the premiership to a Sunni Muslim and the post of parliament speaker to a Shi'ite Muslim.

In recent years Non-Christians have called for a change, saying the covenant has become outdated because of growth of their communities.

Mr. Junblatt did not spell out the changes he wanted, but said he did not want the partitioning of Lebanon.

In the interview, apparently given before a Lebanese ceasefire agreement was announced Sunday night, Mr. Junblatt also called for the resignation of army commander Major-General Ibrahim Tannous over a massacre at the village of Kfar Matta which he said had been committed by Falangist

militias.

Mr. Junblatt said this was a basic demand of the National Salvation Front, which he leads along with ex-President Sleiman Franjeh and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Mr. Junblatt also criticised both the United States and France, saying the 5,000 strong Multinational Force had deviated from its mission.

Accusing the Americans of bias, he said: "This is why we have called on the United States to stop their attacks against our positions. They are not a deterrent force. They are supposedly a peace force."

Arafat seeks to stop Syrian action

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has alerted Arab leaders to the position of 1,000 PLO troops in Lebanon surrounded by Syrians, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa said Monday.

Mr. Arafat is having intensive contacts with the heads of state of Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, Algeria and South Yemen, to stop the situation from

deteriorating, it said.

The pro-Arafat troops were ordered by Syria to leave the positions they held in Lebanon's central Bekaa Valley following a clash with Syrian troops last Wednesday during which one Syrian soldier was killed, Wafa said.

Some 6,000 Wafa commandos are believed to be in the Bekaa, but many are loyal to Abu Musa and Abi Saleh, the pro-Syrian commanders who mutinied against Mr. Arafat's leadership last May.

Mr. Arafat was himself expelled from Syria and banned from Syrian-held parts of Lebanon in June after accusing Damascus of supporting the rebels.

Wafa said the decision to encircle the 1,000 pro-Arafat troops was one of the conditions for the ceasefire agreement just signed in Lebanon.

Mubarak blames Israel for bloodshed in Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year was largely responsible for the outbreak of factional fighting.

He told an International Law conference shortly before leaving for Paris and Washington: "The bloody developments in Lebanon were a consequence of the Israeli

invasion (in June last year). "Violence breeds violence and occupation creates a vicious chain of destruction and blood letting. It changes disputes to bitter conflicts and blind hatred," he told the conference at its opening session.

The conference, attended by representatives from 26 countries, including the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China,

under the slogan of "peace through law", will discuss human rights and other international legal issues.

Setting the keynote for his talks with French President Mitterrand and President Reagan, Mr. Mubarak said the conference must support the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people to have a homeland of their own.

Jordan, Thailand urge Israeli withdrawal

BANGKOK (Petra) — Jordan and Thailand have stressed the need for implementing United Nations resolutions providing for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and guarantee of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil.

In Monday's round of official talks between the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Hussein and the Thai team headed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, the two parties expressed the urgency of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and the ultimate necessity for warring factions in Lebanon to talk their differences for an agreement which should preserve Lebanon's integrity.

The two sides voiced concern over the threat posed by the Iran-Iraq war, to Middle East and Gulf peace, and called on Iran to make way for a negotiated settlement, and refrain from its previous negative attitude towards mediation efforts by the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

In this regard, Jordan and Thailand urged an end to hostilities by the two warring nations and settle their differences at the negotiating tables based on mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Jordanian and Thai sides reviewed the situation in Kampuchea, and agreed on the need for withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country to facilitate practice of self-determination by the Kampuchean people, and guarantee its freedom, sovereignty and independence.

The two sides agreed to strengthen bilateral relations and expressed readiness to exchange delegations for exploring fields of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed approval of extending the standing civil aviation agreement between the two countries to become a permanent status.

The Jordanian-Thai talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Jordan's ambassador to Thailand. On the Thai side, the talks were attended by the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, the ministers of interior and trade, and a number of senior Thai officials.

Later in the afternoon, the King laid a wreath on the memorial monument to the Thai capital, Bangkok, and in the evening Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were the guests of honour in a dinner given by the Thai prime minister. The dinner was attended by members of the Jordanian delegation and senior Thai officials.

Jordan welcomes ceasefire agreement

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Monday that Israel's policy in Lebanon is to divide the country into weak tiny factional states and turn it into a 'mosaic country'.

In an address delivered at Monday's National Consultative Council (NCC) regular session, Mr. Badran expressed the government's relief at reaching a ceasefire agreement in Lebanon.

Jordan, Mr. Badran said, has consistently worked for a Lebanese reconciliation. "We have always expressed apprehension that the Zionists are playing the partition-of-Lebanon card to further their interests in the Arab region."

Mr. Badran pointed out that His Majesty King Hussein has systematically coordinated efforts with Saudi Arabia for a Lebanese national reconciliation but "the recent crucial development on Lebanon's soil has urged intensification of such efforts for a ceasefire," he said.

As Jordan welcomes the ceasefire agreement this step should be followed by consultations of all concerned Lebanese parties in the conflict, "to work out an overall agreement on the basis of Lebanon's unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty," Mr. Badran added.

The national agreement, Mr. Badran said, should be conceived as any reliance on foreign interference would still lead to weakening of Lebanese independence.

In a statement given to Al Rai and Jordan Times newspapers, the NCC Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Abdul Wahab Al Majali, expressed satisfaction at reaching a ceasefire agreement by the Lebanese warring factions which was announced Sunday.

Mr. Majali also expressed hope that all parties should adhere to the conditions of the agreement as



Abdul Wahab Al Majali



Prime Minister Mudar Badran

a preface to a national debate among the Lebanese parties.

He said that Lebanon has suffered a lot of pain and grief and "it is high time for this situation to end."

Mr. Majali said that all should work for the benefit of Lebanon, for its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

In his statement, Mr. Majali stressed that the deteriorating Arab situation primarily requires the unity of all Arab efforts "to be directed for the benefit of the Arab Nation, to protect it against all dangers."

Therefore, he said, there should be an Arab meeting or meetings to study the current situation and put priorities in the nation's objectives "starting by the Lebanese crisis to be followed by various issues concerning the Arab Nation; with the Palestinian problem and the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories, being at the forefront of these discussions."

Mr. Majali said that it is necessary to reach a permanent, comprehensive and just solution guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Mr. Majali called on all Arab leaders, organisations, official and popular Arab establishment to help Lebanon until "it is able to stand on its own feet and regain its independence and unity so that it can join other Arab countries in their march towards development and prosperity."

Due to the ceasefire that was reached Sunday, the NCC member Mahmoud Al Kayed suggested that the members of the council issue a statement which would include the welcoming of the ceasefire agreement reached in Lebanon "after a pains-taking effort and the great sufferings of the Lebanese people."

The statement, he said, should also include a call to urge all Lebanese parties to comply with this agreement and to start a national dialogue reaching at preserving Lebanon's unity and emphasising the national identity.

The third item that should be included in the statement, Mr. Kayed said, is a demand to the superpowers to stop provoking the Arab Nation by displaying their show of force and to "withdraw from our area and let Lebanon heal its own wounds helped by their brothers in the Arab countries."

The statement must also call on all Arab countries to help Lebanon and provide as much help as possible to regain its national sovereignty, independence, and liberate its land from the Zionist military occupation, Mr. Kayed said.

The last item, he said, is a call on all Arab leaders for an urgent meeting to face the danger threatening the Arab Nation "ignoring all previous differences among them."

Thatcher says military strength vital

OTTAWA (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday the United States was not to blame for increased East-West tensions and stressed the need for NATO to be adequately armed.

Mrs. Thatcher also said the Soviet Union was a country "which does not have the same attitude towards the importance of the individual as we do."

Her comments, reiterating her view that arms negotiations must be backed by military strength, came at the start of a three-day official visit to Canada. She is due to have talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau later Monday.

The two last discussed their differing emphases on approach to disarmament at the Williamsburg summit in May.

Mrs. Thatcher, interviewed by CTV News Monday, said the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation partners "simply must make an assessment of the aggressor, the potential aggressor and then have sufficient weapons and will to resist and to deter, above all to deter."

Shamir, Peres to discuss national unity

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir and opposition Labour Party leader Shimon Peres agreed to meet Monday night to discuss the possibility of forming a National Unity Coalition.

Public opinion appeared to favour an alliance to deal with Israel's political, economic and military problems but politicians said there was little chance the exploratory talks would succeed.

An opinion poll by the independent Pori Institute published in Monday's Haaretz newspaper said 72 per cent of 1,200 adults sampled wanted a unity government, 18 per cent were opposed and the rest undecided.

Mr. Peres said he would demand a stop to most Jewish settlement in the West Bank and a quick end to Israel's military presence in Lebanon as conditions for joining a coalition.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labour member of parliament, said: "I see little chance (for the talks) but I believe we must, for the country, for the people and the future of the Labour Party, explore even the slightest possibility."

Small leftist parties allied to Labour have said they are set against any ties with the Likud and are threatening to break the alliance if Labour joins the coalition.

Mr. Shamir, who has already won the support of four small parties and three one-man factions for a majority in the Knesset, is unlikely to agree to Labour's demands.

Reagan puts conditions on acknowledging plane objects

SEOUL (R) — President Reagan has told South Korea the United States will not acknowledge the authenticity of any objects from the downed South Korean airliner handed over by Moscow without Seoul's participation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In a letter to President Chun Doo Hwan Sunday, Mr. Reagan said Moscow had refused to reverse its decision not to allow South Korean participation in Monday's scheduled hand-over of objects from the wreckage to U.S. and Japanese officials.

The officials left Japan Sunday for the Soviet island of Sakhalin to collect items found by Soviet search teams looking for wreckage from the airliner shot down by a Soviet fighter at the beginning of the month with the loss of 260 lives.

In his letter Mr. Reagan said: "The American representative will state, upon accepting the debris, that in view of the Soviet refusal to permit a Korean representative to be present, we cannot in any sense acknowledge the authenticity of any of the material being handed over."

"As the state of registry and ownership of the aircraft and, more importantly, as the nation most aggrieved by the barbarous Soviet action, the Korean government has every right to demand to be represented on that occasion."

The South Korean foreign ministry said in a statement that South Korea would not regard the delivery of the objects from the Korean Airlines plane as complete until the government had decided on their authenticity.

Kenya holds elections year ahead of schedule

NAIROBI (R) — Crowds queued from dawn Monday to vote in a new national assembly to replace the old parliament dissolved by President Daniel arap Moi last June a year ahead of schedule to purge what he called disloyal elements.

By mid-afternoon only one incident had been reported — when an officer ordered crowds to be dispersed because he believed people were canvassing votes.

First results are expected for Nairobi early Tuesday. Full national results will come about 24

hours after polls close. Since all candidates are members of the country's sole legal party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the campaign centred on local rather than ideological issues.

Competition between the 744 candidates for the 153 seats at stake is heated and there were several clashes between supporters of rival candidates in the last days of campaigning. At least two people were killed earlier in campaign-related violence.

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MIDDLE EAST

Lebanon's ceasefire still fragile

BEIRUT (R) — The gathering of Lebanese politicians proposed ceasefire agreement between the government and pro-Syrian leftist forces is only the latest of many attempts to reconcile the country's warring factions.

Since the start of the 1975-76 civil war Lebanese warlords have met in at least two short-lived reconciliation committees and have put their views to countless meetings of the Arab League and its now-defunct "follow-up committee".

The attempts have produced many ambitious resolutions but in every case so far they have either foundered on disputes over priorities or lost their relevance in the light of changes on the field of battle.

The right-wing factions have typically insisted that security must come before political reforms, while their leftist opponents have argued that only reform can ensure permanent peace.

A 20-man "national committee for dialogue" set up in Sept. 1975 ran into exactly this problem. It did arrange a series of ceasefires but these were quickly broken and the militias soon reverted to full-scale warfare.

An Arab League conference at the mountain town of Belledin in 1978 ended weeks of fighting between the mainly Syrian Arab deterrment force and the right-wing Falangist militias, but this truce too was extremely fragile.

After a particularly serious bout of fighting in 1981 the league revived its "follow-up committee", which first met after the civil war, with a mandate to pursue "national entente" between the Lebanese factions.

It met at ministerial level six times before the Gulf members, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, apparently decided there was little to be gained from further meetings.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year then-President Elias Sarkis summoned a seven-man national salvation committee in a bid to unite the country.

But leftist Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt walked out 11 days later, saying the committee was a sham.

In the latest round of fighting, between the Lebanese army and Mr. Junblatt's Syrian-backed PSP militias, the main bone of contention has been the role of the army in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut.

Militias' formidable challenge to army

President Amin Gemayel asserted his constitutional right to deploy the army throughout Lebanon, while Mr. Junblatt and his leftist allies refused to let the army in until they won a greater say in government.

The ceasefire agreed Sunday by no means resolves the dispute but merely leaves it to the new reconciliation committee to frame a political order acceptable to Mr. Junblatt and his allies in the pro-Syrian National Salvation Front.

Although the PSP militias failed to dislodge the army from its positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk Al Gharb, the focus of the fighting, Mr. Junblatt can claim a victory in forcing the government to the negotiating table without losing his military independence.

The government can congratulate itself on having fended off, with significant help from American forces, what it said was a Syrian-Palestinian offensive aimed at Beirut itself.

But the danger remains, as so often in Lebanon, that deadlocks at the negotiating table will spark off fresh fighting along the ceasefire lines.

Mr. Junblatt said in Damascus Monday the truce would be fragile if the government was not prepared to make political concessions towards what he called a democratic Lebanon.

He is on record as calling for the abrogation of Lebanon's 1943 national pact, under which executive positions and parliamentary seats are shared out between the country's nine religious sects.

Many Muslim politicians say they are under-represented and leftists favour a full secularisation of the system.

Right-wing Christians, especially the Maronites who hold the presidency, have balked at radical changes, though few have ventured to rule out any adjustments.

The new committee contains almost all the political hierarchy of Lebanon, including many survivors from the first independent government of 1941.

The average age of the 10 named members is 63 and seven of them are over 60.

The exceptions are Walid Junblatt, son of the assassinated Pze leader Kamal Junblatt, President Amin Gemayel, whose father Pierre, founder of the Falangist Party, also sits on the committee, and Amal leader Nabih Berri, the only true newcomer to the political scene.



FALANGIST HEADQUARTERS IN RUINS: Scene of Falangist right-wing headquarters in town of Mreige in southern Beirut on Sunday. Shi'ite Muslim militiamen moved into the town on Monday.

Mayor Freij raps Lebanon massacres

BETHLEHEM. Occupied West Bank (R) — The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, has appealed to the Arab World to issue a unanimous condemnation of what he called continuing massacres in Lebanon.

Mr. Freij, one of the most influential Arab leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, told Reuters in an interview that the sectarian killings were staining the image of Arabs throughout the world and were damaging the Palestinian cause.

"What I demand is that the massacres should be stopped and this should be the concern of the world, especially of the Arab governments," he said.

"They should unanimously condemn the massacres by whoever commits them. A unified call could be effective, but even if it were not, it should be done."

"Or are they just going to say the last epitaph before Lebanon is buried?"

Mr. Freij said the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza had been saddened by the civil strife in Lebanon and were united in condemning it.

"It is damaging for the Palestinian cause as a whole," he said. "When people in Europe see the Lebanese killing each other in this savage way why would they support the Arabs?"

"They will sympathise with the Jews and will increase their support for Israel and that will bear on what happens in the West Bank," he added.

The mayor said it was against the teachings of Islam and of Christianity for neighbour to kill neighbour.

Mr. Freij said he was pessimistic over the future of Lebanon. "It will go on like this for years. The intensity may scale down but the fighting will continue and blood will continue to be spilled," he said.

Mr. Freij strongly criticised U.S. actions in Lebanon. He said Washington had ignored Syria while arranging for a withdrawal of foreign forces, and had then presented Damascus with a deal to accomplish in the shape of a deal between Israel and the Lebanese government.

"As long as America tailors its policies to fit Israeli aims and policies it loses its credibility and objectivity," he said.

At night, when the bombardment usually intensifies, they huddle on the lower floors, where the shells and shrapnel are less likely to reach them.

Saturday night at least four houses in the Ain As-Sikke quarter, close to the fighting, suffered serious damage.

One, a handsome three-storey building in yellow stone, had a 120 mm mortar round slice its way through the two upper floors, scattering masonry and household belongings onto the street.

"We were all downstairs. No one hurt, thank God," the 18-year-old son had begun to explain. At just that moment something

indeterminate exploded down the road, and the conversation abruptly ended.

The shopkeepers pulled down their shutters and cars raced northwards with a screech.

Mohammad Raad, a driver of about 50 from Hayy Al-Sullum, right on the present frontline, said a 155 mm rocket came through his front door but failed to explode.

At an Amal command post close to Beirut Airport, where 1,200 U.S. Marines are stationed, two wounded militiamen lounged on the veranda, one with his arm in a sling, the other with his eye patched up.

Amal official Abu Abdallah, who was visiting the post, said the latest twist in the conflict came Saturday night when right-wing Falangists tried to move in under cover of an agreement allowing the army to return to a strategic crossroads.

When Amal resisted, the Falangists began shelling the suburbs indiscriminately, he said.

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But for three days now the local people have lived against a background of "artillery" and machine-gun fire as Amal-battled the Lebanese army and the right-wing Falangists to retain control of the southern approaches to the suburbs.

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Abdul Latif Arabiyat and Pyare Lal Santoshi sign Monday an educational and cultural programme on behalf of the Indian and Jordanian governments respectively (Petra photo)

Indo-Jordanian programme signed

AMMAN (J.T.) — An implementation programme for the Indo-Jordanian educational and cultural protocol, agreed upon in 1976, was signed at the Ministry of Education Monday.

The protocol aims to promote cooperation between the countries in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

The programme includes the exchange of educational specialists so as to acquaint them with the respective educational systems especially at the school stage in the two countries. It also aims to increase direct contact between educational institutions, scientific res-

search centres and adult-education bodies.

The programme also provides for the organisation of cultural activities and exchanges especially in the fields of art, publications, exhibitions and the performance of arts.

The programme was signed by Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat, and the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Santoshi.

Commenting on the event, Mr. Santoshi said: "Although we are career diplomats, our artists and performers are the best ambassadors of our countries."

Medicine seminar convenes

AMMAN (Petra) — An international seminar on basic drugs used in health care opened at the Amra Hotel Monday, with the participation of 11 Arab and foreign countries.

The seminar, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), will discuss topics relating to medicine essential for elementary health care, and medicines only available on prescription in order to draw up a new list of such drugs.

In his opening address to the seminar, Minister of Health Dr. Zuhair Malhas pointed out that medicine has been and will remain a basic aspect of the health care and medical treatment process. Medicine has been immensely improved, and the last few years have witnessed immeasurable expansion and innovation in the medicine world, Dr. Malhas said.

Dr. Malhas stressed the fruitfulness and significance of different countries exchanging views and experience on the use and storage of medicine.

Dr. Malhas praised the efforts of specialised committees in Jordan which follow-up and control medicines. He added that the work of these committees has helped a lot in reducing the number of the different kinds of drugs imported from 13,000 to 3,000 during the last few years.

NCC amends medical association law

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The major draft amendment discussed during the National Consultative Council (NCC) regular session Monday was the change in the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) law.

The NCC session, presided over by its Speaker Suleiman Arar, referred three draft amendments to the law from the government to the council's Legal Committee.

The first one was the draft amendment relating to officer's service in the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), while the other two related to members of the Public Security Department and the other ranks in the JAF.

The council also referred two suggestions to the NCC Public Services Committee.

The first proposal was by NCC member Hikmat Taher regarding the preventive measures to be taken against the dangers of environmental pollution.

Funeral foundation

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majeed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed astonishment to the proposal. He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so how would you like it if a foundation had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

JMA property

The first JMA draft amendment stated that the medical association enjoys an independent status and, accordingly, has the right to possess moveable and immovable property necessary to the achievement of its aims and needs.

The amendment also said that the association should have the right to spend its money by lawful means.

The amendments say that the association can sue and can be sued in accordance with the country's current legal statutes. The draft law was approved by NCC members.

The other JMA draft law required that the physician obtain his certificate from a recognised university provided that he has previously obtained a tawjihi — governmental secondary school — certificate with a scientific spe-

cialisation or the equivalent of it. The recognition of the university can be approved or disapproved by a decision from the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

Commenting on this, NCC member Aida Al Mutlak said that the physicians who have already graduated having previously specialised in the literary section should not be affected by the new law.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the responsibility of whether or not to recognise the individual universities is the duty of the Higher Education Council and not the Ministry of Education. The latter, he said, is responsible only for assessing equivalent certificates.

NCC member Jamal Al Sha'er said that the new amendment is due to the crisis caused by the great number of graduates and the queries regarding the standards achieved by some of them.

He added that the amendment should clarify that existing graduates do not have to be from a scientific background.

Mr. Kamal Dajani said that there should be plans for the future to encourage student to enrol in recognised universities.

Dr. Yahya Khureis said that the Minister of Health should evaluate the standard of the university by reference to the expertise of the individual institution's graduates, and that the JMA should have a say in the subject.

After a long debate it was agreed by the NCC members to change the amendment so that the Council of Higher Education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the JMA, should be the ones to accept or refuse the university recognition and the amendment was then approved.

The amendment also included a clause saying that every physician, even those having specialised in one area of expertise, when licensed for the first time should work for at least two years in a job in the employment of the Ministry of Health or in the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services if assigned there. The new clause was also approved by the NCC.

Election regulations

Another amendment to the JMA law, which was approved by the NCC, was that the JMA president should open the door for nominations to the post of the presidency and the board membership 30 days before the election date fixed for the JMA general assembly meeting. Nominations will then remain open for the following 15 days the amendment says.



Members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) listen to a debate during Monday's weekly session of the NCC in Amman (Photo Yousef Al Allan)

Applications for nomination should be done by first completing a form supplied by the JMA board and then submitted to it directly in exchange for a formal receipt. Alternatively the form can be sent to the applicant by post.

At the end of the fixed nomination period, the JMA president will announce the names of these running for board membership and the presidency provided they meet certain requirements in accordance with article 24 of the JMA law.

If only one candidate goes forward for the presidency he will be elected as president unopposed. The same applies to the candidates for board membership if their number is equal to the num-

ber of places available.

If there are no candidate for the presidency of insufficient candidates for board membership, then the existing president will announce an extension of the nomination period for one more day.

Another amendment which was also approved said that physicians should inform the JMA of their work contracts with any company or organisation including those owned by private individuals that assures medical services for the company's employees, whether the physician is a full-time or only a part-time employee.

Instead, he should have been a member of the association for

not less than 10 years and not have been convicted of any crime.

Dr. Hisham Al Tal, chairman of the NCC legal Committee said that this amendment is to guarantee the president's independence and his non-affiliation to any outside organisation.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

King cables Upper House

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of reply to the Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh and House members for their congratulatory cable on the occasion of Eid Al Adha Al Mubarak.

Hassan visits Armed Forces HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday paid a visit to the Jordanian Armed Forces Headquarters and met the Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb. During the meeting the two discussed issues related to the Armed Forces and Prince Hassan gave certain directives to this end.

Moscow ambassador presents credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — The new Jordanian Ambassador to the USSR, Faleh Al Tawil, presented his credentials to the first deputy president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasily Kuznetsov Monday.

Yugoslav envoy meets Ibrahim

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received in his office Monday the credentials of the newly appointed Yugoslav ambassador to the Royal Court, Todor Bojadjajevski.

Gandhi's birthday celebration slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh will preside over the celebration, which will be held in Amman on Oct. 2, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian embassy sources said Monday. The event, which is being prepared by the embassy in tandem with Indian community in Amman, is to be staged at the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

Seminar debates physics papers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Petra School of Physics (PSP), which Monday held the second day of its conference at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, resumed its discussions of the research papers submitted to it by a number of the participants. The research concentrated on topics related to the optical properties and band structure of solids, and light scattering from surfaces.

Taking part in the five-day conference are physicists from Third World countries, the U.S., Sweden, Greece, Tunisia, Kuwait,

Egypt, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Switzerland in addition to Jordan.

The meeting is the second annual school which meets in order to disseminate information about physics at the international level which is sponsored by both Jordanian universities, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, and is co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy. Delegates to the meeting will also discuss ways to activate and stimulate scientific research in

Jordan through the presentation by leading international physicists of carefully selected topics, and to enhance and create a wide forum in the Arab World for exchanging views on science.

Addressing the opening session on the first day of the conference Sunday was Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran who outlined the role of the PSP which, he said, is holding its second series of meetings to discuss ways of promoting the technical research projects.

Engineers discuss solar energy uses

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Jordanian Engineers Conference discussed at the Professional Association Complex Monday problems of the low cost housing sector and the desirable qualities necessary to make a competent and successful engineer especially in administrative matters.

In its Monday session, the conference discussed the role of computer engineering in dev-

elopment, particularly since the wide-scale adoption of computers in the engineering sector. It also discussed the function of the Housing Corporation in development and the projects it was seeking to implement.

The conference also discussed a paper on solar energy and its use both in water and air temperature heating and air conditioning in residential areas. Another paper on

the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company and the expansion it has achieved was discussed, and a study on the Jordan Geographical Centre and its projects was also considered by the conference.

A special session was given over to studies on the fertilizer, potash and mining companies in addition to the waste-water processing project undertaken by the Amman Water and Sewage Authority

All quiet on Lebanese front

(Continued from page 1)

Beirut Radio reported that the army fired on a group of three gunmen who tried to approach its lines near the hill town of Souk Al Gharb, wounding one of them.

Soldiers wounded a second gunman in the district of Shiyah when they came under sniper fire, it said.

The army is under orders to fire only in self-defence, but a communiqué broadcast on local radio stations warned civilians to stay out of the battle zones. Soldiers would shoot at those who did not obey the order, the communiqué said.

U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane, who played a key role with Saudi mediators in arranging the ceasefire, said: "I'm terribly impressed by the leadership that has been shown here in Lebanon. I'm very, very impressed by the assertive Saudi diplomacy. I'm proud to be American."

The agreement, announced Sunday night in Beirut and Damascus, calls for a ceasefire to be monitored by "neutral observers" — expected to be United Nations officers. A team made up by the

army and opposition factions is also to work out ways to enforce the ceasefire.

Syria and PSP leader Walid Jumblatt had rejected the presence of Premier Wazzan at the conference, thus delaying by several days the ceasefire agreement.

The Gemayel administration accepted this demand, but insisted on being allowed to choose a substitute for Mr. Wazzan.

In Damascus, a spokesman for PSP, which Jumblatt heads, told reporters Mr. Wazzan's resignation offer was "the first result of the Falangist army's defeat in the battles in Lebanon."

Supporters of Mr. Jumblatt have been fighting the Lebanese army and Falangist forces around Beirut.

In Lebanon, opposition leaders see the conference as a chance to end the unwritten law dating from 1943 which divides power among Lebanon's patchwork of sects, with the presidency and some other key posts going to Maronite Christians.

Mr. Ghassan Tuani, a senior presidential adviser, told a press conference that the ceasefire was only the first step towards the gov-

ernment goal of ridding Lebanon of all foreign forces.

"There is only one item on the agenda — that is talking," he said.

Press reports say Saudi King Fahd will call the conference in Saudi Arabia, but Mr. Tuani said neither the time nor the place of the proposed meeting, also to be attended by Syria and Saudi Arabia, had been fixed.

The acceptance of a Syrian presence will mark the first time that Mr. Gemayel has permitted an entry by his powerful neighbour into Lebanon's internal affairs, diplomats said.

Syria denounces the government as a tool of the Falangists and is demanding the abrogation of the May 17 troop withdrawal accord between Lebanon and Israel.

Syria has about 40,000 troops in north and east Lebanon, despite requests from Beirut to remove its army, which entered in 1976 to end a two-year civil war.

Amid the unusual calm, Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over the capital Monday morning as if to remind the Beirut government of Israel's continued presence in southern Lebanon.

The current round of fighting began on Sept. 4 when Israeli forces pulled back from the Beirut outskirts, sparking a scramble between rival factions for their abandoned positions.

Officials at Beirut Airport, closed since Aug. 28, Monday counted 37 shell holes in the runways and prepared to fix the damage.

Officials said the airport could reopen on Thursday or Friday if the ceasefire held. The airport is beleaguered Beirut's main lifeline to the outside world and many Lebanese feel trapped when it is shut by fighting.

Lebanese officials said later that President Gemayel would wait to see how the ceasefire held before issuing invitations for the national reconciliation talks.

They said this "test period", for which they did not indicate any time limit, would allow the warring parties to prove their good intentions.

Army officers meanwhile met at the Presidential Palace to discuss the formation of a ceasefire supervision team.

Diplomats in Beirut expect the ceasefire to be monitored by officers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), a body set up to monitor the 1948 Arab-Israeli truce. It has 50 men in Beirut.

Reagan makes new missile proposals

(Continued from page 1)

include Pershing II as well as cruise missiles.

The United States plans to install 108 Pershing and 464 cruise missiles unless there is an agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

Moscow has been concerned the United States would confine any reductions to the slower cruise missile force.

U.S. officials say the new proposals take account of several other concerns of Moscow.

The Soviet Union's SS-20 intermediate weapons are split up,

with about two-thirds in Europe and the rest in Asia. Moscow says Washington should not be able to match these combined forces with U.S. weapons based only in Europe, as Mr. Reagan originally proposed.

He gave ground on this after several NATO allies sympathised with the Soviet argument, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The United States would retain the right to match the total Soviet force by building medium-range missiles outside Europe, but officials said there were no plans at the moment to do so.

Mr. Reagan assured Moscow he would not put enough U.S. mis-

siles into Europe to match the Soviet world total.

He did not say what the new ceilings should be, but a senior U.S. official said negotiator Paul Nitze and suggested it could be as low as 50 warheads or as high as 450 on each side.

Moscow now has nearly 1,200 warheads on its SS-20s.

Mr. Reagan said the United States was flexible in its negotiating stance and challenged the Soviet Union to match this flexibility.

"If the Soviets sit down at the bargaining table seeking genuine arms reductions, there will be arms reduction," he said.

He accused Moscow of violating earlier arms treaties as well as the Helsinki accord on human rights and insisted that any new pact must include effective verification measures.

Mr. Reagan attacked some non-aligned nations which he said were neutral in name but not in fact and said some Soviet "client governments" were trying to undermine the Non-Aligned Movement's goals.

The president referred only briefly to the Soviet Union's downing of the South Korean airliner with the loss of all 269 people aboard on Sept. 1 but said it had caused moral outrage around the world.

Also drinking water sources, sea water and streams and rivers are being polluted due to the dumping of factory waste, including chemicals, ballast water from oil tankers and other waste matter, the paper said.

Over the past 30 years, the paper said, Jordan has witnessed a big increase in the population of urban and rural regions as a direct result of immigration from the West Bank as well as the increase in the local birth rate which has increased the population density in the country.

After the 1967 war, the density further increased and the ind-

ustrial and agricultural activity in Jordan flourished, thus having significant effects on the water basins where population settlements are normally gathered. This adversely affected the water stored underground and led to an increase in the level of pollution in such areas as Amman and its suburbs, Baqa, and nearby villages, Irbid, Zarqa, Ruseifa, Azraq and Aqaba.

The paper also pointed out that Jordan depends largely on rainwater for drinking, industrial and agricultural purposes, but rainfall water varies between 60mm in the hilly regions and 50mm in semi-desert regions. The total annual rainfall brings 6.5 million cubic metres of water to underground stores, but much of the water is lost as it simply flows into the wadis. The water sources in Jordan are of two categories: Underground water, which accumulates from rain fall, and surface water, which includes springs, rivers and dam lakes.

Underground water: Under ground water is the main source of drinking water as well as sources for industry and agriculture, and, according to the working paper, the need for this water has increased in recent years and continues to increase due to the rapid economic progress of the country and the subsequent exploitation of artesian wells to help this development.

Also it stated that there is no accurate estimation of the water being pumped out of artesian wells due to the lack of effective control, and this in turn leads to further complications.

The working paper estimates that the average person's con-

sumption of water in Irbid is 38 litres a day, while people in Zarqa and Amman consume 60 litres of water per head per day. People in areas like Jerash and Ajloun consume spring water at an average of 69 to 74 litres per day per person.

Also each hectare of irrigated farmland in Jordan is estimated by the paper to consume 40 cubic metres of water per day. According to studies conducted in 1977, annual domestic consumption of water was 37.99 million cubic metres per year while industry consumed 7.97 million and land irrigation 354.2 million cubic metres of water. The working paper points out that rapid industrial, agricultural and social development in Jordan has led to new environmental problems especially where water is concerned.

Causes of pollution: Chemical pollution: Jordanian factories dispose of wastewater by pumping it in cesspools, or in valleys and dams without proper treatment "due to the absence of regulations and laws that prohibit this practice. The dumped wastewater in turn pollutes underground and surface water rendering it unfit for use even for agriculture, due to the high level of chemicals it contains. The vast rate of development in agriculture has led to the extensive use of insecticides which in turn cause chemical pollution to underground and surface water which is further exacerbated by floods and rainfall.

Biological pollution: Industrial and domestic wastewater leaks out to reach wadis and streams because of the absence of public sewers in many regions. In addition, many homes collect sewage and wastewater in cess-

pools dug near their homes. In Jordan there are only two wastewater treatment plants, one in Amman near Ain Ghazal, and the other near Salt. Even in the two plants the treatment is not comprehensive, and the treated water comes out partially polluted. As a result, this causes biological pollution to surface and underground water in the long run.

Bacteriological pollution: Bacteria accumulates as a result of the leakage of animal waste and wastewater from sewers into water sources. This creates water mass making the water unfit for human, animal and agricultural use. These pollutants in turn cause a great number of diseases like malaria, typhoid and bilharzia.

The working paper submitted a number of proposals aimed at introducing protective and administrative measures that could, it was stated, have far-reaching results.

The proposals include plans for the immediate protection of water from pollution which would entail the enactment of laws and the establishment of control centres. The building of wastewater plants and the monitoring of industrial, tourism and other activities and the controlling of refuse disposal operations would also be necessary, it said. The proposals also include control over agricultural activities, which would entail the monitoring of pollution caused through the use of insecticides, fertilisers and other chemicals and the control of the use and exploitation of land in accordance with development schemes. The paper also calls for training programmes for personnel to help them to manage water related affairs.

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Any hope for Lebanon

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a ceasefire in the current season of fighting in Lebanon could be a harbinger of good things to come. The human need to assume the best suggests this: the recent history of Lebanon suggests otherwise. One has to hope that the parties to the fighting will take this opportunity to sit down together and work out a new basis for the political life of the country. But a new basis does not mean retreading the old flat tire of a formula that served for many years as the underpinning of the peculiar system of power-sharing in Lebanon that gave a disproportionate amount of power to rightwing and predominantly Maronite groups during a period when the demographic composition of Lebanon was moving in the opposite direction. It is slightly absurd in any case for a country to apportion political power and senior government posts on the basis of religion or tribal affiliation. But if this is the chosen path of the people of Lebanon, they owe it to themselves to make sure the apportionment of posts reflects true demographic realities.

The bothersome aspect of the current cease-fire is the manner in which Syria has dictated its terms for the national reconciliation conference that is supposed to follow hot on the heels of the cease-fire. It is ironic, to say the least, that Syria objected to Israel's dictation of terms on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, but it does not mind itself dictating terms to Lebanon on matters related to internal Lebanese affairs. We suspect that the logical and honest position is to oppose both the Israelis and the Syrians dictating terms to the Lebanese government and people.

Neither the fiction of Maronite supremacy in Lebanon nor the strong-armed tactics of Syrian influence will bring about the required national reconciliation that is the hope of all Lebanese, and of all the friends of Lebanon. The national reconciliation conference should make it clear that it wishes to work in the interest of all the Lebanese people, and not just one faction or religion or tribal militia, and certainly not in the interest of any neighbouring countries, whether to the east or south.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: No nation of slaves

SUNDAY NIGHT a ceasefire was announced in Damascus and Beirut to end the fighting in Lebanon. We sincerely wish that all parties in Lebanon will respect the ceasefire agreement and will work together to hold the expected national reconciliation conference to end the sufferings of the Lebanese people and to preserve the unity of the country.

The last three weeks have however underlined the fact that those who hatched the conspiracies against Lebanon acted so as to stir up trouble in that country. Those who were counting on Israeli support and were sure of their alliance with the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Lebanese people and their Arab identity have now realised that it was not easy at all to deprive Lebanon of its national identity and its Arab character. They have also realised that warplanes, guns and battleships and all other means of destruction capable of destroying every home in Lebanon cannot uproot the Lebanese people or separate them from the rest of the Arab Nation.

The ceasefire will usher in peace for Lebanon and will open the eyes of the Western powers to the fact that the Arabs are not to be regarded as a nation of slaves and that the Arabs can withstand the onslaughts of the superpower war machines. The Lebanese people have finally realised that they cannot dress their wounds or rebuild their destroyed nation by pursuing the fighting or by committing further massacres. They have reached the conclusion that only through cooperation among the various groups and national reconciliation can they achieve their objective of ensuring peace for their country.

Al Dustour: A welcome ceasefire

WE WELCOME the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon because it will open the way for national reconciliation and democratic government. The ceasefire agreement is not only a gain for the Lebanese people but also for the rest of the Arab Nation which has been pained at seeing its brothers killing one another and destroying their country. The Arabs will be happy when Lebanon returns to normal and is liberated from foreign rule and occupation. The Lebanese crisis has diverted the world's attention from the original issue, that of Palestine. Israel has been tugging the civil war to gain more time to consolidate its hold on southern Lebanon and to pursue its policies in the occupied Arab territories. Israel was the only party that benefited from the civil war and therefore it acted to prolong it as much as possible. In fact it was Israel which paved the way for the outbreak of hostilities among Lebanon's factions and withdrew its forces behind safe lines to watch and rejoice at the suffering.

It is premature to say that the ceasefire agreement will be respected by all factions but it is hoped that all parties to the conflict will realise that the agreement is a victory for all Lebanese and a return to reason and sensible action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Golden opportunity

LEBANON NOW has a golden opportunity for survival as well as a chance to escape the dangers of its enemies and their conspiracies. The Lebanese people are now invited to work for peace and to reconstruct their country and build a democratic rule that can guarantee the rights of all groups and factions. In an atmosphere of security and stability the Lebanese can rebuild their country, and with good intentions and goodwill, they can overcome all their difficulties and problems.

When they implement the agreement and when they try to achieve reconciliation, the Lebanese must take into account the fact that the war had started because of the lack of equality of among its groups and factions. Therefore they must act towards achieving justice for all and completely eliminating any lingering ideas of hegemony that one or more of the parties might still be harbouring. The Lebanese must realise that their peace and stability cannot be achieved by the force of foreign nations, but through goodwill and cooperation among the opposing factions through a national reconciliation that would safeguard equal rights for all citizens.

Soup and falafel, to go

By Rami G. Khouri

THE FOLLOWING transcript of a conversation in the Oval Office of the White House during the fighting in Lebanon last week came into my hands by means that should remain secret for now. I cannot totally vouch for the accuracy of the transcript, but then, who cares?

Reagan: OK, boys, what's the latest from the battlefield?

Clark: Well, Mr. President, it appears that our pre-emptive naval demodification parastrike counter-strategic

multi-mode twin-pronged variable interface policy in Lebanon appears to have worked.

Reagan: Great. What the hell is he talking about, Ed?

Meese: What he means to say, Mr. President, is that our strategy of a coordinated stand by the democracies of the free world coupled with our confronting the Russians any-

where on earth has blunted the advance by Russian proxy forces in Lebanon, and it appears that we have a chance of allowing the legitimate government of Lebanon to assert

its sovereignty over the entire land of Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean our battleships beat the hell out of whoever it was who was firing at us from over the mountains?

Meese: Yes, Sir, we pounded them real hard, whoever they are. Maybe Lebanon can live in peace for a while.

Reagan: Is Lebanon near Israel?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, it is north of Israel.

Reagan: Well, we have to make it clear to the people of the world that our commitment to the security of Israel's northern border is the top priority of this government. Is that clear?

Shultz: Yes, Mr. President, we have made this clear and you can be proud that American aid has allowed Israel to invade Lebanon and clear all the Palestinian forces away from the Lebanese territory along Israel's border. The Palestinians are now further north, and with their Lebanese and Syrian allies they are fighting against the United States Marines.

Reagan: How about Soup To Go?

Shultz: Mr. President, you mean Souk Al Gharb.

Reagan: Yeah, that place that is of vital strategic importance to the freedom of the Western democracies. Who controls Soup To Go?

Shultz: Sir, I think Souk Al Gharb is in the hands of the Lebanese army, but there is still a considerable challenge from the Russian-supplied opposition groups in Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean the Blues?

Shultz: Mr. President, they are called the Druze, and they are a minority Muslim sect.

Reagan: What, you mean they are Muslim rebels? I thought we were supporting the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, but these Muslim rebels in Lebanon are armed and backed by the Russians, so they

are bad guys. Our Muslim rebels in Afghanistan are good guys, because they have American guns and support.

Reagan: Jesus Christ, fellows! Look at this cable I just got from our field commander in Lebanon. He says we should modify our public position and instead of saying that all of Soup To Go is of vital strategic importance to the free world and to American interests in the area, we should focus more precisely on key military positions within the battle area.

Shultz: So what should I tell the midday press conference when I leave this meeting?

Reagan: You should make it clear to the entire world, especially to all of the Soviet proxies in the Middle East, that the United States is going to take any measures that it deems necessary to assure the safety, territorial integrity and freedom of Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop on the road from Soup To Go westwards to Beirut.

Shultz: What?

Reagan: There are not very many times when an entire people and an entire civilisation, the Western civilisation in this case, have an opportunity to show the world that they are willing to stand up and fight for the principles they believe in. This is the meaning of our determination to put our foot down and take a stand at Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop. By the way, George, what's a falafel?

Shultz: That's a very complicated matter that we do not have time to explain to you in one session, Mr. President. It seems to me that it is much more important to look a bit beyond the immediate fighting on the ground and work on our overall approach to making peace in the Middle East.

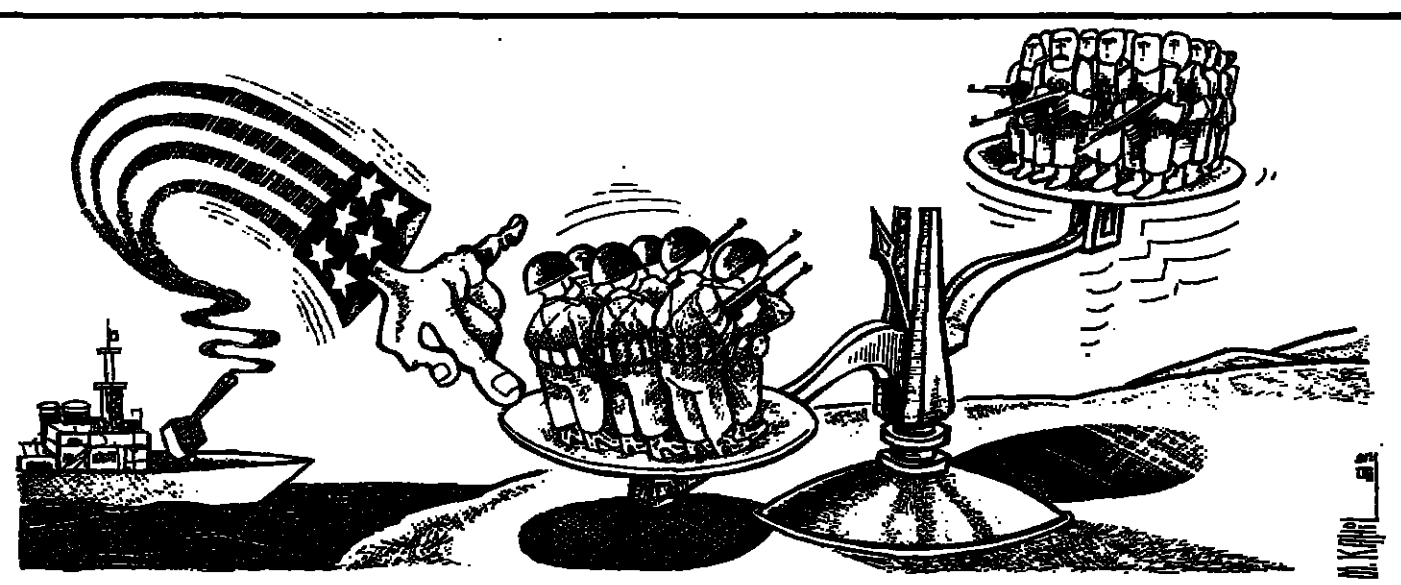
Reagan: I thought we solved the Middle East problem last year? Didn't the Israeli prime minister personally telephone me and thank me for making the northern border of Israel safe from attacks by Russian-

backed Palestinian terrorists? Shultz: Yes, sir, he did, but it seems the Palestinians have moved elsewhere and will continue to make trouble unless they feel their demands for self-determination are satisfied.

Reagan: What's self-determination, Bill? Sounds like some Communist propaganda slogan. If you ask me,

Clark: I'll have to check that one out, sir, and get back to you in a few days. We never learned that in law school. By the way, here's the statement you asked about our total commitment to the struggle of the brave, Muslim rebels of Afghanistan who are fighting against all odds, against a powerful and vicious superpower, and how we will do anything required of us to show our commitment to the right of all people in the world to determine their own future in freedom and peace and dignity. That's the American way, isn't it, Mr. President?

Reagan: You bet, Bill.



Reagan to visit Philippines regardless of apprehensions

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's visit to the Philippines in November has posed a dilemma for the U.S. administration, which wants to retain its bases on the strategic islands without appearing to interfere in domestic politics.

Mr. Reagan this week restated his intention to go ahead with the visit, despite last month's murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino who was shot within moments of arriving in Manila from exile in the United States.

A recent congressional hearing was warned that the visit could send a signal to President Ferdinand Marcos that he would have U.S. backing under any circumstances and that this would alienate Washington from his successors.

But U.S. officials responded by saying that a refusal to go might be taken as a signal that Washington thought the Marcos government was culpable in Mr. Aquino's death and might add to instability in the Philippines.

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams told a House subcommittee the department rejected the idea of even delaying the visit because "postponement would be seen as cancellation" and that cancellation constituted "a really strong intervention in Philippine politics."

U.S. officials said a possible face-saving move might be to drop the Philippines stop from Mr. Reagan's Asian trip on security grounds, citing the street violence that has shaken Manila since the Aquino assassination.

A senior administration official told Reuters on Friday: "I suppose you could conceive of a situation where security considerations would cause a re-assessment, but that's not happening now."

Nancy Reagan, the president's wife, was reported in U.S. newspapers to be arguing strongly against the Manila trip for reasons of safety, although she said through a spokesman she was not intervening in the decision.

Mr. Marcos initially said a decision to cancel Mr. Reagan's visit might jeopardise the U.S. bases, although this week he stated that Manila might be able to live with such a move if there were prompted by concern over safety.

He has repeatedly used the bases issue as leverage with Washington, although U.S. officials

point out that the Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base generate an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million a year for the Philippines.

A strong critic of the Marcos government, former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapas, has said Mr. Marcos could not do without the economic boost from the bases and has urged Washington to "call his bluff" on the issue.

But U.S. officials have told reporters such a move would be highly unwise because the loss of U.S. bases in Vietnam had increased the importance of those in the Philippines.

In U.S. Pacific strategy, these bases are priceless keystones, protecting the gateway to the Indian Ocean and sealanes through which half the world's oil supplies pass.

In addition to the military issue, there is concern in Western economic circles over what might happen if the Philippines were torn by political upheaval, particularly in view of the sizeable loans Manila has received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Another factor making the Reagan visit an awkward issue is that the islands used to be a U.S. colony.

The United States worked hard before independence in 1946 to build democratic institutions there, and once boasted the Philippines were the "democratic window" on Asia.

But Philippines exiles in Washington have warned that continued U.S. support for Mr. Marcos might, like its backing of the late Shah of Iran, lead to a torrent of anti-Americanism where Washington needs it least.

There is good reason why these populations should be angry. In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors and international organisations have uprooted traditional ways of life and urged Third World people to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasised industrialisation over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megapolises.

In only 30 years, for example, the population of the Lagos area has risen from 100,000 to 1.5 million, and by some estimates to three million. It is as if all the pain and misery that people in the West experienced in more than 100 years of movement from country to city were compressed into three decades.

After years of effort, Third World people were beginning to make the adjustment from one way of life to the other, only to be told now that mistakes were made, the future is no longer bright and they should return to a way of life they have abandoned. But the agricultural skills have been lost; the land has been taken; the family unit is no longer organised to sustain the previous existence.

Even without taking China into account, the last count of the International Labour Organisation put the number of unemployed or underemployed in the developing

countries at half a billion. Unemployment rates have been increasing faster than in the developed countries and may now be around 40 per cent.

Although the modest recovery in the developed 'North' will have some positive effect on the developing countries' export markets, overall the situation looks bleak. Receipts from commodity exports have dropped perhaps 25 per cent in the last two years; and even with an upturn in North America, Europe and Japan, the outlook for many commodities is not bright. Aid is not growing to compensate for that.

Whole continents have seen their hopes for the future disappear. According to the World Bank's 1981 report on Africa, the net flow of outside aid will have to double by 1990 if average per capita incomes are to stop eroding and start to rise again significantly.

But if the established patterns continue, Africa's overall per capita growth rate will be zero or negative, and there are alarming possibilities for even steeper downward spirals in some countries as populations continue to grow.

To maintain their growth, developing countries need a regular flow of commercial loans and government grants from abroad. Yet, if the 20-per cent increase in net new bank lending to Third World countries that occurred in 1981 did not take place in subsequent years, the developing countries would lose about \$50 billion in investment funds from abroad.

The consequence would be a drop of three percentage points in their real growth rate. Growth in Latin American countries perhaps would decline by more than five per cent. That is only a prediction, but, regrettably, reality seems to be supporting it. In the first quarter of 1983, private bank lending to the developing countries dropped to almost nothing.

The effects on the Third World of these reversals are extraordinary. Real income for the average person has declined for three years in a row. Sacrifices that the industrialised world has not experienced since World War II are imposed on helpless populations.

In Chile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands a 51-per cent cut in government spending, even though Chile's unemployment rate has risen from four to 26 per cent in years. In Argentina, the government, following IMF guidelines, is trying to cut its budget deficit by an astonishing two-thirds, even though the unemployment rate has tripled in the last two years.

It is no coincidence that there have been large street demonstrations in both countries in recent weeks. The military governments in Santiago and Buenos Aires are in difficulty, with pressure for political change coming even from their supporters.

"Cuts in public spending" is a euphemism for saying that health, education and welfare budgets are being slashed. (Countries everywhere are reluctant to cut defence budgets.) The IMF-imposed austerity measures that lead to improved balance-of-payments results today will lead to higher rates of infant mortality, illiteracy and malnutrition tomorrow.

The writer, who served as an assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration, and the editor of Foreign Policy magazine, contributed this article to the Washington Post.

Beware backfire of Third World economic crisis

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The world is on the verge of human catastrophe and political disaster. While attention is riveted on whether the debt crisis in the Third World will weaken or seriously harm the banking structure in the West, developing countries are being put through an economic wringer that is undoing the achievements of several decades.

Countries that achieved independence in the early 1960s and began modernisation in the early 1970s are now being demoralised. Investment projects lie idle, children are not being taught, disease is spreading, beggars are filling streets from which they have been absent for decades, people are looting food shops, and the middle class is being destroyed by bankruptcy and high interest rates.

Increasingly, the economic strains that Third World governments experience are proving too great for political structures. We seem to be entering a period like the 1930s, when economic distress triggered revolutions from Vietnam to Nicaragua. If the economic crisis is not solved we face political upheavals that can pose grave dangers.

Perhaps we no longer fear the nexus between economic crisis and political change because in recent years the industrialised 'North' has shown remarkable political stability in the face of economic adversity. Governments have fallen in every major industrialised democracy in the last few years, but, unlike the 1930s, there has been no major challenge to the system itself.

This stability, however, may be a tribute to the safety net of the welfare state that even developed countries are finding very expensive to maintain. Most developed countries have no such net. They are faced with the anger of disadvantaged populations.

There is good reason why these populations should be angry. In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors and international organisations have uprooted traditional ways of life and urged Third World people to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasised industrialisation over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megapolises.

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Jungle symbolism rules Kenyan vote

By Andrew Higgins

Reuter

NAKURU, Kenya — "Up with the elephant," shouted the parliamentary candidate in Swahili, undeterred by the crowd's steady chant of support for his chief rival in Monday's Kenyan general election, the lion.

Jabbing his flywhisk rhythmically in the air and pointing across the rich farmland dotted with mud huts towards Nairobi, the seat of power to the east, he promised the assembled voters better schools, paved roads and purer water.

Local development is the catchword in the general election, the first since this East African country became a one-party state in June last year.

Charged with ingenious symbolism, candidates' emblems are not only an aid for illiterate rural voters but provide a colourful language of political debate in the small towns and villages of Kenya's Rift Valley province.

"The elephant is strong but also peace-loving," candidate for Nakuru North, John Kamanagara, told an open-air rally, held on Sunday beneath the blazing sun in the dusty village of Lanet.

"What is more, its tusks can be sold to earn money for development," he said with a vigour and passion that seemed out of place in an election where all the candidates belong to the same party and adhere to the same manifesto.

"No, Kenya is on the move, you need a car to keep up, not a slow

elephant," shouted Mirugi Karuki whose symbol is a 1950s saloon car.

There are 21 candidates in the four constituencies of Nakuru district, an 80-kilometre stretch of rolling hills bounded by escarpments that slice across Kenya to form the Rift Valley.

In the single-chamber election, 158 National Assembly seats are at stake, including three that are uncontested. President Daniel arap Moi can nominate up to 12 additional members.

While all candidates must be approved by the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, rivalry between them is fierce and few dare predict who will win.

Mark Muthiga, the defending member for Nakuru town, reacts sharply to suggestions that democracy in Kenya is circumscribed by the existence of only one party.

"We don't want the chaos they have in Nigeria," he said. "Kenya's system is more responsive to local problems, candidates cannot hide behind party labels but must campaign on their own personal record."

In the last general election in Kenya four years ago, nearly half of the defending members of parliament lost their seats.

Mr. Muthiga, assistant minister for tourism in the outgoing administration, has wide experience at the national level. But his campaign speeches dwell almost exclusively on local issues, particularly his introduction of a municipal bus service which he reckons has won him wide support.

هكذا من الاصل

German demonstrators train for a big showdown

By Jens Gundlach

Some of Germany's anti-nuclear peace demonstrators have been put through a training course, in Fredelsloh, near Göttingen, in Lower Saxony. They were preparing for demonstrations expected this autumn in protest against the installation of American missiles in Germany.

Erika, a teacher and mother of two, is determined to join a sit-in on Oct. 14 on the street in Norddehnham, the port the American army uses for its military supplies for Northern Europe.

Will she be carried away by the German police? Will she be battered with a truncheon? She is frightened.

And so is Gert, a chemist working for a big Hanover firm, who also intends joining the sit-in.

Will he be hit by water cannon? Will he be arrested, and for how long? Will his employer learn about it and sack him?

Udo is blind. He can only move around the unfamiliar Fredelsloh with the help of the 15 peace fighters in his group.

Cautiously, he threads his way. He, too, wants to join the sit-in.

For him the situation could be more critical if violent groups behind him start hurling stones and the police get tough. He is frightened, but he relies on the group.

This group arrangement is the magic formula for the nation-wide protests in the autumn. It is the approach the anarchists used in the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s and it is the way Ho Chi Minh organised his fighters in the Vietnam War against the Americans.

Today's pacifist-anarchist movement, a "grassroots revolution" on an international scale, uses this approach to divide the mass of peace activists, who are held together by a common ideology, into independently operating tiny groups.

The major differences between them and similar movements in history is their motto: Fighting against violence with non-violent means.

You have to learn non-violence, says Michael. He and two other "peace trainers" temporarily settled in Hanover and offered their services to the movement.

Michael, a social worker and non-violence "pro," was hired by

the Greens along with Klara, a university student and peace trainer from Münster. They are to teach the techniques of so-called self-organisation.

Neither Michael nor Klara has a Marxist cadre background. Michael is soft-spoken and undogmatic. He is a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and Francis of Assisi.

Before breakfast, he gathers spiritual "food" by meditating under a tree and having a mystic "conversation" with a brick wall.

Klara, who is more pragmatic, familiarised herself with the techniques of non-violence in the USA and Mexico, where she gained practical experience of protest action.

Half of the participants in the Fredelsloh seminar were Greens and the other half non-organised pacifists.

They accepted Michael and Klara as "teamers."

The word reflects a problem: The teamer is the person who has the say within a group; but since the basic tenet of the grassroots movement is that there must be no leader but at best a spokesman, "teamer" is used for lack of a better term.

The groups of 15 are expected

to be welded into teams by the autumn.

"Man, it's pretty lousy that you didn't let me finish what I was saying. It won't work this way," said Marita, not angrily, but gently.

She knew that everybody would agree with her on this point, even Klaus, the man to whom she said it.

Every group member can speak — and finish what he is saying. He can talk about his own feelings and fears and generally throw his views into the pot.

This basic idea of the group system provides everybody with warmth, a haven and identity.

Dealing with each other is rehearsed all the time in group games and controlled dialogues in which every speaker has to repeat what his predecessor has just said before airing his own views.

Discussion frequently goes in circles and is time-consuming, but all are patient.

Everybody knows the time that was spent listening and talking will pay off when the protest actions come and prevent a lot of frustration and misunderstandings.

The Greens and the Alternatives have their sights on the whole person. Following their teamer's suggestion, everybody tears a long piece off a roll of white wallpaper and lies on it, rehearsing a die-in and pretending to be a nuclear casualty.

Martin from Duderstadt traces Monika's contours with a felt-tip pen while she tries to figure in which part of her body she would feel fear in a sit-in or die-in. Martin marks that part of the body on the wallpaper.

Once all these wallpaper "X-rays" have been completed, group members seek out partners with the same fears.

There is jubilation when two people who feel the fear in their throats get together because until then everybody thought that he was alone with his particular kind of fear.

Talking about their fears and being together with others helps overcome the fears.

To ally fears over a confrontation with the police and to keep the group operational, a special organisational system has been worked out for the thousands of demonstrators in the autumn.

The teamers, who are centrally controlled by the "Training Collective for Non-Violent Action" teach the same techniques eve-

rywhere. A group of 10 or 15 selects one of their number as the person who, during a sit-in, will supply them with food, look after the injured and arrested and maintain contact with the outside world.

This person must under no circumstance permit himself to be arrested; he must leave a demonstration when the police have ordered the demonstrators to disperse so that he can later fulfil his liaison function.

The group can also elect a press spokesman to provide journalists with information. But an even more important function is that of liaison with the police. This group member is to act as a courier between the police and the demonstrators but had no authority to negotiate.

Since these non-violent groups want to prevent any confrontation with the police, they are flexible and accommodating in their actions.

They want the police to know their strategy to prevent the force from over-reacting and becoming violent out of helplessness.

The spokesman who represents his group in the spokesmen's council also has no negotiating or decision-making authority.

During a protest demonstration, the groups coordinate their actions by discussing them separately in each group. The group spokesman then presents his group's view to the spokesmen's council.

The council does not vote on any particular issue but disperses to enable the individual group spokesmen to convey the overall view to their own groups.

This is then discussed in the individual groups to revise their attitudes as needed to achieve an overall consensus.

The spokesman now puts his group's modified position before the council. Once this process of grassroots decision-making has been repeated often enough and eventually leads to a consensus, a vote is no longer needed to take action.

The movement calls this a approach to a consensus a palaver. The people at Fredelsloh training course also palavered deep into the night.

During these discussions, it emerged that there were two basic views that could not be reconciled with each other to result in a consensus.

Teamer Michael, for instance, said that the activists should accept the risk of arrest and, in extreme cases, up to five years' imprisonment. Others were in favour of limiting the risks out of consideration for their families and their jobs and because they were simply frightened.

The soft line was taken and there was no vote.

Police were rarely referred to as Bullen (a derogatory term similar to "pig") and the general tone was rather peaceful.

The participants pinned their hopes on the individual police officers' willingness to talk it out. They were trying to work out methods that would enable them to

get to the human being behind the shield and helmet by such means as sitting upright and looking the policeman in the eye.

They were agreed that they would disperse peacefully the moment violent minorities entered the picture and that they would even form a protective wall between the rabble and the police.

"We must grow strong without losing our tenderness," Kalle, a huge civil servant, wrote in the wall newspaper.

Pretending to be a truncheon-wielding policeman (the truncheon was made of paper), he manhandled three woman protesters, dragging them off the street and dropping them none too

gently. At breakfast, the women complained about Kalle's roughness, displaying their black and blue marks.

Though fear of physical injury was the dominant element when the group analysed its fears, there was also the fear that the group could fail, that it could disintegrate and that the members could lose the feeling of community and fall back into loneliness.

Babette, a housewife and mother of two, rejects the idea that it is all pointless because the arms race will go on anyway. Her philosophy is: "I owe them my life." — Hanoversche Allgemeine.

Boy 'genius' growing up

By Marjorie Wallace

Doron Blake, the first deliberately designed boy "genius", celebrates his first birthday. Last year The Sunday Times revealed the baby was one of a group about to be born as a result of an extraordinary genetic experiment designed to enhance the number of highly intelligent people in future generations.

The Repository of Germinal Choice, a California-based charity founded by an eccentric millionaire, Robert Graham, is a sperm bank containing contributions from Nobel Prize winners and outstanding younger scientists and mathematicians.

A woman who wants a superior baby can apply to the bank and if accepted she chooses a donor. She is then sent a canister of liquid nitrogen containing a month's supply of his frozen sperm with which she can inseminate herself.

Afton Blake, a 41-year-old unmarried psychologist with a lucrative Los Angeles practice, chose Doron's father from a portfolio of donors which listed not only his attributes — looks, intelligence, genetic potential — but also such minor defects as a tendency to haemorrhoids and impacted wisdom teeth.

Donor number 28, as he was listed, is a brilliant computer scientist at a European university, as well as an accomplished musician and athlete.

Doron (curiously, an anagram of donor) has inherited his father's Nordic good looks but what about his intelligence? At four months,

psychologists from the university of California's child development centre estimated he had an IQ of 200. "They were jumping up and down with excitement he was scoring so high on their tests," says Afton Blake.

She relies on her own observations: "He has an athletic figure and is very agile. Last week I found him four rungs up a ladder. He says things like 'doggie', 'oh boy', and 'oh dear'. What he really needs now is a computer."

— The Sunday Times



Doron Blake and mum, Afton



Dress rehearsal... demonstrators at school

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SPORTS



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan scored 3 out of 5 for Jordan.

Hassan leads Jordanian polo team to victory

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday led the Jordanian national polo team in their match against the visiting Pakistani team at the polo club in Zarka.

The Jordanian team beat the Pakistani team 5-4 after an exciting performance by both teams. Prince Hassan scored three of the five goals for the Jordanian team. The Jordanian team had also beaten the Pakistani team in a game held in Pakistan earlier this year.

Trophies and prizes were distributed to members of both teams at the end of the match which was attended by Their Highnesses Princess Sarvath and Princess Alia.

Minister of Culture and Youth Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, Chief of Staff Mohammad Idris, high ranking officers in the Jordanian Armed Forces and a number of spectators.

Colonel Hakworth, Military Attaché of the British Embassy told the Jordan Times that a British polo team will arrive in Amman on Oct. 14 to hold meetings with the Jordanian team. Colonel Hakworth said that there will be a public match between the two teams on Oct. 19 at the courts of the Royal Jordanian Polo Club in Zarka.

The Jordanian Polo Club was established in 1933 and is considered now one of the strongest international polo teams, thanks to the patronage and constant care of its President, Prince Hassan.

Roma receives timely boost to European Soccer Cup hopes

LONDON (R) — The news that the Olympic stadium in Rome will be the venue for the European Soccer Cup final on May 30 will be an added incentive for Italian Champions Roma to finish the job against Gothenburg in Sweden on Wednesday.

Roma carry what should be a winning 3-0 lead into the second leg of this first round tie and they must have high hopes of going all the way to the final where they could end Italy's 15-year wait to reclaim possession of the trophy on their own ground.

AC Milan are the last Italian name on the cup — they beat Ajax Amsterdam 4-1 in Madrid in 1969 — but on the evidence of their first-leg showing Roma are a genuine threat to the two favourites, Liverpool of England and West German holders Hamburg, who received a first round bye.

Brazilian World Cup stars Falcao and Toninho Cerezo are in sublime form and a 3-1 win over the Milan club on Sunday left Roma as the only first division club in Italy with a 100 per cent record after three league games. Gothenburg, the 1982 UEFA Cup winners, may well end Roma's victorious run. They will not, however, beat them by four goals.

Liverpool, in contrast, have suffered three defeats this season — all at the hands of Manchester United — but Danish visitors Odense can disabuse themselves of the notion they can inflict similar damage on the 1977, 1978 and 1981 cup winners.

United followed a pre-season win in Dublin and their Charity Shield victory at Wembley by ending Liverpool's unbeaten league run on Saturday and Odense, however innocent, will suffer the consequences.

Late summer is not the time to see Liverpool at their best for they are notoriously lethargic while they feel the sun on their backs. Come the rain and mud of December and January, Liverpool fans will be leafing through their "what to see in Rome" guidebooks.

Ajax, winners from 1971-73, face the embarrassing prospect of making a first round exit for the second successive year.

They travel to Olympiakos in Greece having been held to a goalless draw in the first leg and much will depend of the form of Jesper Olsen, mastermind behind their 8-2 annihilation of Johan Cruyff's Feyenoord eight days ago and outstanding for Denmark against England last Wednesday.

Although Scottish Champions Dundee United and Grasshopper of Switzerland may lack glamour, they could well ruin a few ambitions in the months ahead.

United, buoyed by a 2-1 away win over Cup-Winners' Cup holders Aberdeen on Saturday, can look forward to 90 minutes of shooting practice against Spartans, whom they beat 3-0 in Malta, while Grasshopper entertain Soviet Champions Dynamo Vinsk.

The Swiss lost 1-0 in the first leg but could overturn that deficit on home soil.

Two other Maltese clubs could reluctantly find their way into the record books.

If Glasgow Rangers beat Valletta 14-0 in the Cup-Winners' Cup in Scotland — they won the first leg 8-0 — they will beat the goal-scoring record of 21 held jointly by Feyenoord and England's Chelsea.

But the record could go 24

hours earlier in the UEFA Cup when inter Bratislava will be chasing 12 goals against Rabat in Czechoslovakia.

It is obviously not a vintage year for Maltese soccer.

Nor will East Germany and Poland have much to celebrate in the Cup-Winners' Cup.

Polish third division club Gdansk face Italian giants Juventus — already seven goals in arrears — while Magdeburg will be 5-1 adrift when they kick off against Barcelona in Spain.

Holders Aberdeen will also advance with ease, although they were hard put to beat Akranes of Iceland 2-1 in the first leg away from home.

Anderlecht of Belgium, who won the UEFA Cup last season by beating former European Champions Benfica of Portugal, are another club who can look forward to a relaxing night. They beat Bryne of Norway 3-0 two weeks ago and will add to that tally on home soil.

Real Madrid, still the biggest name in Europe despite their mediocrity of recent years, meet Czechoslovakia's Sparta Prague in the Bernabeu stadium. Real trail 3-2 but should progress into the second round.

Cram, Coe, Ovett sure of Olympic places

LONDON (R) — Middle distance stars Steve Cram, Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe are among nine top British athletes to win immediate selection for next year's Los Angeles Olympics.

The decision to spare the nine from trials was made by the British Amateur Athletic Board on Sunday.

The board decided that 'pre-selection' should embrace Britain's current Olympic Champions, European Champions and individual medalists from last month's World Championships. The nine are: Coe (800 metres), Cram and Ovett (1,500), Allan Wells (100 and 200), Colin Reitz (3,000 steeplechase), Keith Connor (triple jump), Daley Thompson (decathlon), Kathy Cook (200) and Fatima Whitbread (javelin).

One surprising absentee from the list is 5,000 metres world record holder David Moorcroft, who was out of action throughout the 1983 European season because of illness and injury.

Nigel Cooper, secretary of the board, said: "Our leading athletes

feel they have a better chance of success in Los Angeles by being pre-selected and we are happy to go along with this.

"We gave Moorcroft's case a lot of consideration and we accept that he is likely to be disappointed. But if David can prove his fitness we shall be delighted to see him in the team."

Cram, world European and Commonwealth Champion, and Ovett, world record holder over 1,500 metres, had called on the board to allow them a free hand to prepare for the Olympics after their exciting clash over 1,500 metres at Crystal Palace here earlier this month.

The door seems to have been left open for Coe, Ovett or Cram to double up in Los Angeles. Cooper said: "This was a significant part of our discussion and obviously Wells' selection for two events sets a precedent. But we will make our selection only in the best interest of the team."

The bulk of Britain's 700-strong Olympics team will be selected after trials next June, he added.

Lendl beats McEnroe, wins Transamerica Open

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 Sunday to win the \$265,000 Transamerica Open Tennis Championships.

The hard-hitting Czechoslovak jumped in with a second set comeback when his American rival appeared to lose his winning touch.

"I don't play well enough at the end and he got stronger," McEnroe told reporters afterwards.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. It added \$40,000 to his bank account, which has already been swollen by \$1,144,878 in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner-up, received \$20,000.

Lendl, making his first appearance in the tournament, said: "I will be back next year to defend

my title."

McEnroe lost only three points on his three services games and when he broke Lendl's serve in the sixth game to go 4-2 up, he looked unbeatable.

McEnroe looked even more confident after the first game of the second set, when he broke Lendl for the second time and cruised into a 2-0 lead.

But he ran into trouble in the fourth game. He was down 30-40 when he served what the linesman called a double fault. The fiery New Yorker objected claiming he had scored an ace but court officials stuck to their decision.

Both held serve from then, setting up the 6-6 tiebreaker. Lendl finally won 7-4 with a service return down the line past McEnroe's reach.

In the seventh game of the third set, McEnroe was broken with another Lendl service return down the line. He managed to save off match point by beating the Czechoslovak with a cross court backhand volley to make the score 5-4 in Lendl's favour.

Lendl wrapped up the match, holding serve at love and gaining the winning point by slamming the ball past the American.

Lendl, explaining why he seemed to play better from the middle of the second set, told reporters: "I feel comfortable when I get ahead — I go for more shots and I usually make them."

McEnroe salvaged some revenge in the doubles final when he teamed with Peter Fleming of the U.S. to beat Lendl and American Vince Van Patten 6-1, 6-2.

Magri unlikely to surrender WBC crown

LONDON (R) — Charlie Magri of Britain will celebrate the pinnacle of his spectacular career on Tuesday when he climbs through the ropes at Wembley to defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight crown for the first time.

The 27-year-old Londoner, who battled back from two crushing defeats in his 28-fight career to land the title from Eleoncio Mercedes of the Dominican Republic here in March, takes on Frank Cedenio of the Philippines.

And after working so hard to come back and win the cherished crown when his career looked finished, it is improbable that Magri will relinquish it to the younger challenger in his first appearance as champion before his vociferous supporters.

Cedenio is unlikely to cause Magri many problems despite having won 31 of his 39 professional fights. The 4.63 metre southpaw is not ranked in the WBC's top 10 although he is listed ninth in the super-flyweight division.

But Magri is taking no chances and has studied the 25-year-old Cedenio very closely.

"Cedenio, making his first trip outside Asia, has had an unorthodox preparation for a big fight. Since arriving in Britain he has sparred only once — and that for the benefit of reporters — preferring to work out with punchbag and speedball."

Against a fast and highly-charged Magri, that could prove a costly error.

Magri is confident he can dismiss Cedenio inside the distance before the WBC force him to defend against number one ranked contender Gabriel Bernal of Mexico in November.

Being champion, Magri claims, has taken the pressure off and changed his approach. "I don't have to worry about getting to the top," he said. "I used to worry if a fight was still in progress after the early rounds. Then I'd lose concentration and become discouraged."

"But now I know I'm the best and will never make that kind of mistake again."

And Magri promised: "Tomorrow I'm going to bide my time... then knock his block off."

Fairbank beats Jordan in Richmond tennis

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Fifth-seeded Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa beat second-seeded Kathy Jordan of the United States 6-4, 5-7, 6-4 Sunday to win a \$150,000 women's international tennis tournament.

Fairbank, 22, ousted top-seeded Barbara Potter of the U.S. by the same scores in the semi-finals on Saturday night. It was the first tournament triumph of her six-year career and the biggest payday — \$30,000 — of her life.

Jordan, who was the runner-up in the tournament four years ago, collected \$15,000.

Fairbank took a 4-1 lead in the opening set, then Jordan came back to tie it at four-all. But the 23-year-old American failed to win a point on her serve in the ninth game and Fairbank quickly

took advantage of the service break to wrap up the set.

In the second set, Fairbank was up a service break at 4-2 when Jordan won three games to move ahead 5-4. The set seemed headed for a tie-breaker until Fairbank got into trouble in the 12th game.

She fell behind love-40 and could not recover. Jordan won with a cross-court passing shot.

Jordan, who is ranked 15th in the world to Fairbank's 38th, jumped to a 4-1 lead in the final set with a service break in the fourth game. But Fairbank bounced back and won the last five games and the match.

"I was very surprised (to come back in the third set)," said Fairbank. "I was beginning to get down on myself. Here we go..."

you've blown it again. When I was 4-1 down, I remembered something I told my doubles partner (Candy Reynolds) at the French Open. 'We might never get this opportunity again.'

Jordan, who had come from behind in her last two victories, was unable to do it again. "She's got a great forearm," said Jordan. "She hits a lot of winners off it. But she's what I'd term a little sneaky. She slides that backhand to you with no pace on it. You can't do anything with it. Then, she hits the forearm past you. It's frustrating."

In the doubles final, the top-seeded team of Fairbank and Candy Reynolds of the U.S. beat the number two pair of Jordan and Potter, 6-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Prost, Piquet to decide title in South Africa

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — The destiny of the world drivers' title remains in the balance until the last race of the Grand Prix season.

A one-two finish by Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Frenchman Alain Prost in the battle for supremacy at the European Grand Prix here on Sunday meant the pair must renew their rivalry in South Africa on October 15.

Rarely has the championship gone the distance. Only two points separate title leader Prost from Piquet, who badly wants to become the first driver to claim a second crown since Austrian Niki Lauda in 1975 and 1977. Piquet took the honours for the first time two years ago.

Should Prost retain his slender advantage in the rarefied atmosphere of Kyalami — he won there in his Renault last year — he will become the first Frenchman to take the championship since the series began in 1950.

His compatriot Rene Arnoux also has an outside chance of victory, despite finishing a lap behind in his Ferrari on Sunday. But Arnoux must win while the two leading challengers fail to show.

Prost and Piquet have won half the 14 races already decided this season. But the Frenchman has led the championship since the Belgian Grand Prix in May.

Hinault to stay in France

CANNES, France (R) — Bernard Hinault said Monday that he would be riding for a new French-based team next season, ending speculation that he would be moving to Italy.

Hinault, four times winner of the Tour de France and a former World Champion, has been out for most of the season with a knee injury which eventually needed surgery.

This year Tour de France was won by Renault team-mate Laurent Fignon and speculation immediately arose about whether team leader Hinault, France's best known and most consistent professional cyclist, would continue in the same team.

Only last week Hinault told French television there was a 75 per cent chance he would ride for an Italian team. But on Monday he said he would be part of a new team set up by French industrialist Bernard Tapie.

Hinault told a television sports programme that full details would be announced on Tuesday but said he had selected his team-mates and for the first time in French cycling he, as lead rider, would also act in a managerial and training role.

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Brazil's austerity policies

SÃO PAULO (R) — The Brazilian government's austerity policies, tied to a debt financing accord recently reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are meeting growing opposition at home right across the political spectrum.

Industrialists reacted last week to the government's economic programme for the next 15 months, including stiff targets for inflation and public spending, by warning that it could turn recession into depression and bring more job losses.

Union leaders have called for strikes next month to protest at rampant unemployment and wage cuts.

This is the unsettled domestic background to Monday's emergency meeting of commercial and central bank representatives in Washington called by the IMF to discuss urgent new loans for Brazil, which has met resistance to its request for about \$11 billion to cover its cash needs until the end of 1984.

Brazil arranged a \$4.9 billion loan earlier this year with the IMF and a \$4.4 billion from banks, but the money was halted in May after it failed to meet IMF economic targets.

The country has now reached a new accord which should be approved by the IMF board next month, but is some \$2.5 billion in arrears to its lenders.

The influential Roman Catholic

WASHINGTON (R) — A key policy-making committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday reached agreement on a controversial plan to limit access to the lending agency's dwindling resources.

The decision, disclosed by ministers after a meeting that started Sunday and lasted into the early hours Monday, resolved one of the thorniest questions for the IMF and World Bank ahead of this week's joint annual meeting.

The agreement to cut back on IMF loans was considered a victory for the United States which has been pressing the agency to curtail its loans to countries with grave financial problems to conserve its resources.

The interim committee represents all 146 member countries of the IMF, from the most desperately poor of sub-Sahara Africa to the wealthy industrial states.

At one point, it appeared the hard-fought accord might unravel as three developing countries, China, India and Zimbabwe, strongly protested against the com-

mittee decision.

Conference sources said they did not press their case and the compromise, offered by Britain, finally prevailed.

The United States had argued that cutbacks were needed because of the unprecedented number of countries that have approached the IMF for help.

Technically, the agreement would allow countries to borrow 102 per cent of the funds they commit to the IMF, their so-called quotas, down from the current 150 per cent.

An exception would be made for countries with severe hardships which could borrow 125 per cent of their quotas.

Essentially, the decision would sharply cut back the amount of lending the fund does to help resolve balance of payments problems.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Reagan had earlier warned the committee that the fund's future was threatened unless it reduced its loan activities because too many countries had taken out

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The influential Roman Catholic

Church has been strongly critical of the military-led government's economic line, and Sunday 50,000 people packed Sao Paulo's main square for a special mass called by church leaders to protest.

The banner-waving crowd cheered at calls from the city bishops for more jobs and fairer wages.

The generally progressive Roman Catholic Church in Brazil has often voiced its concern at rising unemployment, but church sources said the peaceful mass was the largest and most overt protest by the clergy since a 1964 military coup.

The government is at present trying to push through congress a wages law, known as decree 2,045, which would limit salary increases to 80 per cent of the official inflation index and thus mean a cut in workers' standard of living.

The government was reminded of the strength of discontent when opposition parties used their nine-seat majority in the lower house to throw out a milder and largely redundant salary law on Wednesday night.

Opposition deputies linked arms and sang the national anthem in triumph at the vote, which parliamentary sources said was the first real presidential success since a deal out by congress since the 1964 military coup.

The government says decree 2,045, which is to be voted on in October, or some equivalent leg-

isolation, is vital to its agreement with the IMF.

This is expected to lead to the release of some \$3 billion of stalled loans from the fund and commercial banks once it is accepted by the IMF directors.

But church and union leaders point out that inflation has continued to surge ahead despite existing controls on wages and that by limiting salary increases further the government will be precipitating a retraction in domestic demand.

Many of Sao Paulo's leading industrialists say the conditions of the agreement with the IMF are simply not attainable and the attempt to meet the targets will propel the country even deeper into economic crisis.

They said the tight control on the money supply and the containing of imports to \$16 billion,

the same as forecast for this year, in an effort to secure a promised \$9 billion trade surplus in 1984, will lead to less industrial output and more unemployment.

Mr. Jose Ermirio Moraes, president of Brazil's largest private industrial group Industrias Votorantin, said the targets mean the country will sink into a depression next year.

Some industrialists want the government to seek a five to six year breathing space from both interest and principal payments on its debt. This would give it time to complete large industrialisation projects which would boost exports and therefore the nation's capability to repay.

Brazil, with a population of 125 million, has had no economic growth since 1980 and needs to create 1.5 million jobs annually, just to contain unemployment.

LONDON (R)—Share prices closed mixed as the market drifted easier from its firm start amid some disappointment at the level of demand for the new B.P. shares, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.4 at 706.5 after 710.4 at 1000.

Striking price on the 130 mln B.P. shares, offered by tender on Friday, was set at 435p. The new shares opened at 212p part paid, a 12p premium, and firmed to 220p before demand slackened and the price fell to 210. Other leaders eased in sympathy and trade was quiet, dealers said.

Government bonds were firm on Friday's U.S. money supply data, although they ended below the highs. Golds and U.S. shares firmed.

Gains and losses among leading equities were about evenly split at the close. Fully paid B.P. shares ended 4p up at 440 after a high of 446, ICI was down 2p at 528 and Bowater fell 5p to 201 in largely featureless business.

Hong Kong shares were firmer, but ended off the highs, with Hutchison up 4½p at 85½ after 87½.

Long dated bonds were off the highs as the Bank of England again held its bill dealing rates unchanged, with longs up by around ½ point. The bank announced a new £1 billion 9½ pct treasury convertible stock 1988, for tender on Thursday.

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5032/42	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2312/15	Canadian dollars
	2.6425/35	West German marks
	2.9555/65	Dutch guilders
	2.1428/38	Swiss francs
	53.45/49	Belgian francs
	8.0070/0100	French francs
	1601.50/1602.50	Italian lire
	238.30/40	Japanese yen
	7.8350/8400	Swedish crowns
	7.3650/3700	Norwegian crowns
	9.5120/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	416.25/416.75	U.S. dollars

HOROSCOPE not received

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS 29 Carte du 53 Sneed of 24 Kind of

ACROSS	29 Carte du jour	53 Seed of greed	24 Kind of race
1 Snake	30 Nile	56 Russian symbols	25 Prolific auth.
5 Zeno follower	33 Saharan	60 Tamiroff of films	26 "Le — du Printemps"
10 Tarkenton of football	34 Drawing room	61 Red as —	27 Shaft
14 Candy stripper	35 Audit man	62 Nothing in Nantes	28 Relative
15 Yo-Yo Ma's instrument	36 Turkish	63 Cautious (pl.)	29 The flautist
16 — Magliore	40 Fabled bird	64 Start of a pioneer	31 Burst of energy
17 American symbols	41 Friendliness	65 Start of a fairy tale	32 Trims
20 Partner of haw	42 Mischance		34 Marsh bird
21 Drug plant	43 Kid's mom		37 Al of gangland
22 Gateway	44 Meerschman	DOWN	38 Meachgar
23 Battle of million	45 Anuslets	1 Rase	39 De —
24 Float	46 Table of —	2 Community	45 Pure
26 Worked on floors	48 Musical cry	3 First	46 Pueblo Indian
	49 Unsullied	4 — diem	47 Likes some
	52 Dual incitement	5 Climbed	


Yesterday's Puzzle Solved			
SCOW	HAYS	VANES	45
ACTS	GUXA	RABID	46
THEP	OODIGALS	LEST	47
SEY	AVEC	ALTY	48
FAITH	CHURISTMAS	ALTY	49
AGRA	LED	EAVE	50
WHISTLES	WITHER	ALTY	51
HAPPY	DEAN	ALTY	52
DAUGHTERS	IN LAPE	ALTY	53
DRING	AVAIL	ALTY	54
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Peanuts

SEE? "ACE SLEEP
DISORDERS CENTER"...
THEY CAN TEST YOU, SIR,
TO FIND OUT IF YOU
HAVE NARCOLEPSY...

WELL, I'M SURE NOT GOING ALONE! IF SOMEBODY WENT WITH ME, IT MIGHT NOT BE SO BAD...

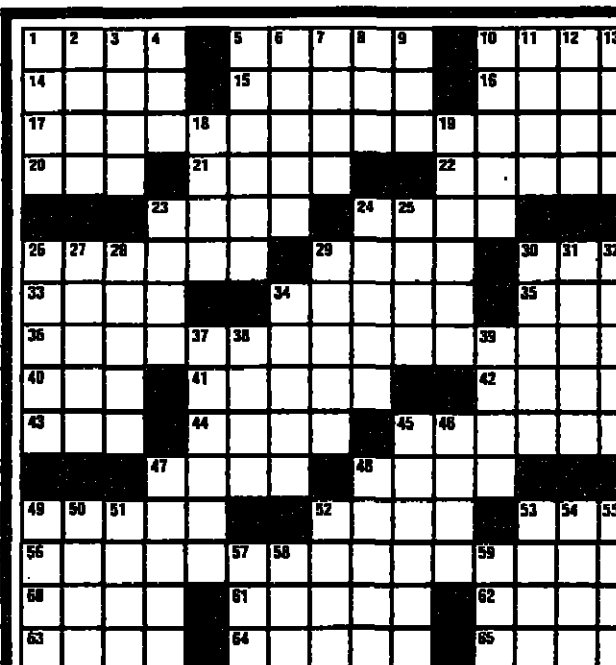
IF YOU CAN FIND SOMEBODY ELSE AROUND HERE WHO FALLS ASLEEP ALL THE TIME, THEN I'LL GO...

A cartoon drawing of a person with a large, round head and a small body, looking down at a small object on the ground. The person has a single hair curl and a small tuft of hair on top. They are wearing a simple, dark-colored garment. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with bold lines.

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

A cartoon by Dave Coverly. A man with a large, cluttered head (filled with books and papers) and a speech bubble saying "YOU LOOK TIRED, PET" is looking at a woman who is also carrying a large stack of papers.



WORLD

Senate lets off steam on James Watt

WASHINGTON (R) — A leading Senate Republican has called Interior Secretary James Watt an insulting embarrassment to the U.S. and predicted he would be out of office within the week.

Mr. Watt, whose environmental policies and outspoken conservative views have been a source of controversy from the day he joined the administration, caused a new row last week when he described a committee he appointed to review coal leasing policies as consisting of "a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

Although Mr. Watt has since apologized for the remarks, 10 Republican senators have demanded his resignation. A Senate measure urging him to leave could come up for a vote later this week.

Sen. Robert Packwood, a liberal Republican from Oregon who has often criticised Mr. Watt and President Reagan on environmental issues, said in a television interview the interior secretary's comments reflected a lack of sensitivity and were offensive to America.

Manila security forces await further trouble

MANILA (R) — Police and troops, ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos to meet force with force, Monday manned checkpoints at strategic locations in Manila where opposition groups threatened to continue anti-government street demonstrations.

Opposition and student leaders said they would carry on their protests despite the Philippine government's tough new policy, but declined to give details of their plans.

The government has banned all unauthorised public rallies and Mr. Marcos told his security forces to abandon their policy of "maximum tolerance" in dealing with violent crowds.

His orders followed last week's bloody riots in which 10 people were killed and more than 150 injured during protests demanding his resignation and the cancellation of President Reagan's planned visit in November.

Mr. Marcos, saying that the riots were inspired by communists, claimed that their outlawed National Peoples Army

(NPA) was trying to infiltrate into the capital to exploit the situation.

He also said that some teachers, nuns and priests in Roman Catholic schools were spreading hatred among students against him and his government.

The country's religious leader, Cardinal Jaime Sin, an outspoken critic of the government's human rights record, denied the allegation and stressed that the church would not enter politics.

The cardinal also said Mr. Marcos had accepted his proposal to set up a national council of reconciliation, comprising church, government and opposition leaders.

But Mr. Marcos said that, although he was prepared to listen to advice from the council, he would not tolerate any attempt to erode

presidential authority and power.

He said that despite the violent demonstrations in Manila the rest of the country remained calm and peaceful.

The anti-government demonstrations were triggered by the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino when he returned from self-exile in the United States last month.

Sin visits Rome

ROME (R) — The Roman Catholic primate of the Philippines, Cardinal Jaime Sin, arrived here Monday to attend a synod of Catholic bishops.

Philippine diplomats who met him at Rome's Fiumicino Airport said the cardinal was expected to stay in Rome for a week and would meet Pope John Paul II.

The Pope has repeatedly ordered priests to avoid political involvement and Cardinal Sin's visit to Rome follows a five-day trip to Manila by the Vatican's top official, Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

Weinberger-Zhang talks on defence matters reportedly go 'very well'

PEKING (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger held more than three hours of talks in Peking Monday with Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and said afterwards the meeting had gone "very well."

But Mr. Weinberger, speaking briefly to reporters as he left the Great Hall of the People, would not be drawn on the content of the morning's discussions.

The talks had been expected to cover Asian security issues as well as the possibility of China buying U.S. advanced technology including weaponry.

Asked point blank if arms sales were discussed, Mr. Weinberger said only that all would be made clear at a news briefing Monday night.

He told reporters accompanying him to Asia last week that Washington was prepared to help China to modernise its 4.2-million-strong armed forces and

that he was ready to listen to any request from China for defensive arms.

He said he thought China might be interested in air defence and early warning radar systems as well as trucks and troop-carrying helicopters. But he added he did not believe such sales were imminent.

Mr. Zhang told Mr. Weinberger at a Peking banquet Sunday night a few hours after he arrived from Tokyo that China was willing to cooperate with friends in building up its nation and army, but not at the cost of national independence.

"We will not attach ourselves to any big power or any bloc of powers, nor will we ever yield to any foreign pressures," he said.

Western diplomats in Peking ruled out any attempt by Mr. Weinberger to revive what his predecessor at the Pentagon, Harold Brown, described in 1980 as the Sino-American "global strategic relationship."

But they believed that, despite China's recent attempts to adopt an even-handed foreign policy between the two superpowers, Washington and Peking still shared common or similar strategic views on several Asian security issues.

Mr. Weinberger has said the United States feels that a strong China able to protect its long border with the Soviet Union would help to maintain stability and peace in both Asia and the world.

Mr. Weinberger was expected to spell out to Mr. Zhang and other Chinese leaders the sort of material which would now be available to China.

Though there has been no announcement, the list was believed to include computers and other high precision instruments vital for China's industrial modernisation drive.

State elections defeat for Bonn coalition

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have strengthened their hold on two state assemblies, defeating parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's year-old coalition government.

In the important state of Hesse, with four million voters, the SPD displaced Dr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) as the largest single party.

Despite a revival of Dr. Kohl's junior coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), the SPD is expected to continue to govern, this time without a coalition with the Greens Party.

The radical Greens caused the Hesse election by refusing to sup-

port the SPD budget, forcing the assembly's dissolution.

They now hold the balance, with six seats, while the SPD is one seat short of the CDU-FDP's combined total. But political analysts said the Greens were unlikely to allow the centre-right parties to take power.

In Bremen, West Germany's smallest state, the sudden closure of a major shipyard the week before the elections virtually assured the Social Democrats of an increased overall majority in the assembly which they have dominated for 30 years.

The slow economic recovery in West Germany, with 2.2 million unemployed, was seen as the key

issue in both states.

In Hesse, opposition to a third nuclear power plant in the state and a controversial plan for another runway at Frankfurt's busy international airport also worked against the CDU.

In Bremen, made up of the city of Bremen and the port of Bremerhaven, the 500,000 voters were overwhelmingly concerned with the local shipbuilding industry.

The anti-nuclear, ecologist Greens, who won seats in the national parliament for the first time in the March general election, kept seats in both assemblies, despite widely-publicised reports of

internal disputes.

Analysis attributed the liberals' sound defeat in the Bremen election, where it lost all its 11 assembly seats, mainly to local personality factors.

The FDP suffered a series of humiliating political defeats, including the loss of all the seats in the Hesse assembly, after it left a coalition with Social Democrat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a year ago, bringing Dr. Kohl to power.

But its return to the Hesse assembly in Sunday's elections seemed to confirm its role as a traditional third force in national politics.

Widow of 747 disaster victim sues U.S. agency

NEW YORK (R) — A lawyer for the widow of a passenger who died in the downed South Korean airliner said Sunday he was making a \$1 billion claim for damages against the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Aaron Broder, the lawyer representing Betty Lim, widow of scientist Dr. Jong Jin Lim, said he delivered the claim for personal injury and wrongful death to the FAA last Friday.

Mr. Broder told Reuters he was making the claim against the U.S. government agency on the grounds that the Korean airliner deliberately entered Soviet airspace with the knowledge of the U.S. government.

He said the suit against the FAA would be filed in court after

a 90-day interim period required under U.S. law.

Last Friday, Mrs. Lim filed a suit in a New York court charging the Soviet Union with negligence in a \$2 billion suit arising out of the incident.

That suit also named as defendants Korean Air Lines, owner of the plane, the Boeing company, and Litton Industries, which manufactured the aircraft's navigational system.

Mr. Broder said he did not believe the South Korean aircraft had entered Soviet airspace by mistake.

He said Korean Air Lines aircraft had conducted surveillance operations over Soviet territory in the past and that the U.S. government was aware of this.

Fresh arrest damages Uruguay negotiations

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Uruguay's military government arrested a leading politician during a second national day of protest in a move politicians and diplomats said could scuttle talks on a return to democracy promised for March 1985.

Eladio Fernandez Menendez, a top leader of the Blanco Party, was being held at an unknown location under emergency security regulations, his lawyer told Reuters.

Party sources reported at least four other arrests Sunday when about 200 youths took to the streets of the capital's most affluent suburb, Carrasco, after nationwide pot-banging and blackouts to protest 10 years of military rule.

Mr. Fernandez Menendez had earlier been detained on Friday in a town north of Montevideo with leaflets advising the protest. His lawyer said a civilian judge ordered him freed minutes before the military decided to arrest him.

Politicians and diplomats said the arrest seemed intended to freeze negotiations on constitutional reform which were slowly resuming after breaking down in July.

They said it apparently ref-

lected a split between moderate officers and hard-liners who wanted the timetable for democracy to be scrapped.

At an emergency meeting Sunday night Blanco Party leaders decided to ask the other two legal parties — the Colorado and the small Civic Union — to draft a formal protest Monday to President Gregorio Alvarez, party sources said.

The three parties broke off talks with the military in July, charging that proposed constitutional reforms would endanger human rights and curtail individual liberties.

Discontent with military rule has been fuelled by 45 per cent inflation and unemployment officially assessed at 16 per cent.

The first day of protest on Aug. 25, also marked by Chilean-style pot-banging and blackouts, was held three weeks after public political activity and publication of political news were banned.

The protest Sunday followed an authorised march down Montevideo's main avenue by about 30,000 students demanding university autonomy. It was the first legal march since the 1973 military takeover.

Kenyan election held to purge 'disloyal elements'

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyans voted Monday in a general election a year ahead of schedule after President Daniel arap Moi dissolved the old parliament because he said he wanted to purge his government of disloyal elements.

As many as half the sitting Members of Parliament usually lose their seats in Kenyan polls and as only parliamentarians can be made ministers the election is expected to affect the make-up of the new cabinet.

The Kenya Times, newspaper of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the country's only political party, said Monday that Kenyans should be particularly careful about whom they voted for. "The candidates whose money or salt or meat or clothes you have taken will not be in the ballot booth to know whom you have voted for."

"So do not fear to vote for the person of your choice even if he gave you nothing. The service he will do for the next five years is more than the one-day kilo of meat the other person may have given you," the paper said.

Sunday five people were wounded, one seriously, when a bod-

eguard of Economic Planning and Development Minister Zachary Onyanga opened fire on supporters of a rival candidate in Kisumu, western Kenya, the Kenya News Agency (KNA) said.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Onyanga's bodyguards.

After a mostly peaceful campaign, local news reports said rival supporters hurled stones at each other at a rally in Nairobi Sunday and riot police baton-charged crowds in at least four towns.

At least two people have died in election violence, but the campaign has been virtually free of tribal tension.

Accusations of below-the-belt tactics are common and the press has widely reported that some candidates, certain of their own electorate, had backed the appearance on lists of "spoiler" candidates who could draw away votes from their main rivals.

The press said Mr. Moi was unhappy at such tactics and he intervened once to voice disapproval at what he described as the low level of campaigning.

Flower may cure herpes

MANILA (R) — A small flower growing in the Philippines may be the answer to the so far incurable sexually transmitted disease, genital herpes, Filipino researchers said Monday.

Dr. Hermes Gutierrez, a herbalist who directs the government's national research council, told Reuters the plant, plumeria acuminata, had long been used in rural areas to treat venereal diseases.

It had also been used to induce abortions, as a purgative or to facilitate menstruation.

Originally brought to the Philippines from Mexico by the Spanish, the plant produces a juice which Dr. Gutierrez said might relieve the suffering of herpes victims.

He said its anti-herpetic qualities should be exploited because the latest treatments available could only stop the symptoms but did not cure the disease itself.

The plant also grows in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia where it is often planted around temples and shrines, but in the Philippines it is considered unlucky and is found in cemeteries.

Pravda lectures the party

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party should take more care to avoid wasting valuable places, the party daily Pravda said Monday.

Answering readers' letters, Pravda said that in the first six months of this year 14,000 candidates had been thrown out or not accepted for full membership of the party.

The Communist Party, officially billed as "the tried and tested militant vanguard of the Soviet People," has 18.3 million full and candidate members according to latest figures.

Pravda said those who were thrown out before graduating to full membership wasted valuable places which could have been filled by more suitable candidates.

"Some of those accepted do not deserve the trust of their comrades during their candidacy," Pravda said, adding that the selection process was at fault.

It said some local party organisations accepted candidates too hastily and sometimes limited their choice to workers.

Pravda said some readers had complained that the intelligentsia, or more educated part of society, found it increasingly difficult to be accepted into the party.

Belgium's controversial Leopold III dies at 81

BRUSSELS (R) — Leopold III, who was forced to abdicate as king of the Belgians amid charges that he sold his country out to the Nazis in the World War II, died Sunday, the royal palace announced Monday.

His death at the age of 81 brought to a close one of the most controversial chapters in Belgian history.

Leopold abdicated in 1951 after a political storm over his role during the German occupation of Belgium brought the country to the brink of civil war.

He was succeeded to the throne by his son, the present King Baudouin, but the so-called "royal question" of whether he actually collaborated with the Germans between 1940 and 1944 continued to raise fierce passions.

In August 1939, with Hitler's armies poised to invade, Leopold joined Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in a vain offer of mediation.

On May 10, 1940, the Germans invaded and had overrun Belgium by the end of the month. But while his ministers fled to set up a government-in-exile Leopold chose to remain.

The palace said the ex-monarch died of heart failure after being rushed to hospital for emergency surgery.

King Leopold-Philippe-Charles-Albert-Meinrad-Hubertus-Marie-Miguel was born in Brussels on Nov. 3, 1901, and as heir to the throne took the title Duke of Brabant.

Sent to school in England after the German invasion of Belgium in 1914, Leopold returned in 1918 to join the army in the Allied adv-

ance which led to the liberation of Belgium and the end of the World War I.

After the war he rose to the rank of colonel and at the age of 25 was appointed a senator in the Belgian upper house.

He ascended the throne in February 1934 after his father, King Albert, fell to his death while rock climbing. A year later his wife of nine years, Princess Astrid of Sweden, died in a car crash in which Leopold was also injured.

The government-in-exile denounced the king's action in offering unconditional surrender to the Nazis and his decision to stay in Belgium, but Leopold argued that he should remain with his people.

A few months later he courted further controversy by marrying a commoner, Mary-Liliane Baels, although she renounced the title of queen and the rights of her children to the throne.

After the Allied invasion of France the king left Belgium as a prisoner of the Nazis in 1944 before being liberated by the U.S. army the following year.

But his alleged cooperation with the Nazis, fuelled by a visit to see Hitler at the Berchtesgaden in 1940, provoked fierce opposition from the country's socialists to his return as king.

With his brother Charles as regent, Leopold remained in virtual exile until the "royal question" became a major election issue in 1949.

The country's Catholic parties, winners of the election called for his return, but the opposition socialists staged violent demonstrations against such a move.

Opposition influence in French senate boosted

PARIS (R) — Opposition parties strengthened their control on the senate, the upper house of the French parliament, in elections held Sunday.

The ministry of the interior announced that after Sunday's voting for one third of the senate the opposition rightist and centrist parties would have 208 seats to the socialists and communists' 109.

French citizens did not have to go to the polls on Sunday because voting for the senate is restricted to 46,000 deputies and members of local and regional councils.

Political commentators said the swing to the right reflected gains by the opposition in municipal elections over the past year, and would have little effect on the socialist government's management

of the country's affairs.

The socialists have an absolute majority in the national assembly (lower house) which has the final say on legislation.

The neo-Gaullist RPR boosted its total of seats by eight to 53 and the centrist UDF gained the same number, advancing to 128.

Because the senate was expanded to 317 seats from 304, the socialists also managed to gain three seats, giving them a total of 69 in the new house.

The communists, junior partners in the governing coalition, maintained their total of 24 seats and other left-wing parties declined from 17 seats to 16.

Among the 98 new senators elected Sunday for a nine-year term was centrist Jean-Francois Poncelet.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Irish prisoners to act in stage play

DUBLIN (R) — A group of prisoners will be escorted from Dublin's gloomy Mountjoy prison to the glare of a theatre stage this week to present a play written specially for them. The seven prisoners, some nearing the end of long sentences, are members of the "exit theatre group" formed in the pre-release centre at Mountjoy. Dublin's main jail where Irish nationalists were hanged during British rule. Their play "Footwork", written specially for them by speech therapist Miriam Gallagher, is expected to be one of the highlights of the Dublin theatre festival which opens Tuesday. The play is about the boxing world, an area in which two of the five prisoners-actors have first-hand experience. The two other members of the troupe work back-stage.

8 ETA suspects put on trial

LERIDA, Spain (R) — Nine suspected separatist guerrillas were on trial Monday before a Spanish court martial charged with an attack on an army garrison at Berga near this Catalan city, in 1980. The prosecution is asking for jail terms of 142 years for each of the accused — eight suspected members of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) and one alleged activist of the extreme nationalist Catalan organisation Terra Llure. Defence lawyers said before the trial they would question the eligibility of four of the tribunal's five justices, saying they are sworn enemies of ETA.

Austrian woman kills bored lover

VIENNA (R) — A 50-year-old Austrian woman hacked her lover to death with a pickaxe after he came home drunk and told her he was bored with their sex life, police said. Johanna Friedl told police that architect Johann Krammer, 48, had stumbled into their Vienna apartment drunk on Friday night and ordered her to pack up and leave because he wanted sexual relations with younger women. She ran into the basement, fetched a pickaxe, hacked him to death and then confessed to the murder at a police station.

Chinese official charged with crimes

PEKING (R) — A former Communist Party official has been arrested for torture and involvement in three deaths during the Maoist Cultural Revolution, the China daily reported Monday. The English-language newspaper gave no further details of the charges against Fan Deling, a former member of the party central committee and the National People's Congress. But it said he was accused of supporting a group known as the second army force which planned to overthrow the government and seize power. Fan was a miner until the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966, rose to directorship of a mine hospital and later became a senior trade union official, it added.

Bob Hope hit by eye trouble

LONDON (R) — American comedian Bob Hope said Monday he was very worried about his sight and would be seeking immediate medical advice about a recurring eye complaint. "I have to see the doctors straight away because of haemorrhaging behind the right eye," he told reporters as he left London by plane for New York. Hope, 80, was in Britain for a golf tournament carrying his name.

Top U.S. Democrats favour Mondale

NEW YORK (R) — Influential Democrats prefer former Vice President Walter Mondale to be the party's 1984 presidential nominee even though they believe Sen. John Glenn of Ohio has a better chance of defeating President Reagan, according to a recent poll. The Newsweek magazine poll, conducted through telephone interviews by the Gallup organisation between Sept. 13 and 22, surveyed 319 Democratic Party leaders and officials. Mr. Mondale was the preferred candidate of 44 per cent of those surveyed with 30 per cent naming former astronaut Glenn, the magazine said.

مكتبة امين لاصح